"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Sunday; rising temperature; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,615. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT'S TIME ALL FOR POLITICS; QUITS AS EDITOR

Resigns from The Outlook Staff to Labor for Progressive Platform of 1912.

IS OUT FOR STATE FUSION

Tells Dr. Abbott It Is His Duty to Fight Men Like Penrose, Barnes, and Murphy.

TO OPPOSE ADMINISTRATION

Conference with Mitchel Followed Luncheon at Which Mayor Got Democratic Views on Fusion.

Col. Roosevelt has resigned his place as contributing editor of The Outlook in order to devote all his time to politics. This announcement will be made in The Outlook's next issue together with the correspondence between Col. Roosevelt and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Simultaneously with this news, comes the report from Oyster Bay that the Colonel is and has been actively engaged in laying plans for a fusion ticket in the State this Fall with an independent Democrat for Governor and representatives from the anti-Barnes Republicans and the Progressives.

Col. Roosevelt will now become a special contributor to The Outlook, which will announce on July 11 the publication of the first of a series of special articles from his pen, the first of which is entitled "The People and Judge-Made Laws."

Here are the letters of the Clonel and Dr. Abbott:

Has to Do Political Work.

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay,
June 29, 1914.

My dear Dr. Abbott:

I hope I need not tell you how very deeply I have appreciated my connection with The Outlook during the last five years. You may perhaps recall what I wrote at the outset of this connection in giving my opinion of The Outlook and the reasons why I was glad to be connected with it. My experience during these five years has justified every word I then wrote. It has been a help—indeed, I may say that it has been an inspiration—to be associated with you and my other colleagues in the work of The Outlook. If I had been able to be, as I expected to be, a man entirely removed from all participation in active politics, nothing would give me keener pleasure than to keep on in the future exactly as in the past.

But the developments of the last three or four years have rendered it imperative that I should take a more or less active part in trying to secure in the nation and in the several States the triumph of those principles embodied in the Progressive platform of 1912. Whatever I can do, for instance, to aid in the elimination of men like Mr. Penrose, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Barnes from control of our political life, I must do. In addition, I now feel that I am in honor bound to stand in strong opposition to the Administration. I feel that as regards our international relations the policy of the present Administration has meant the abandonment of the interest and honor of America. Furthermore, I feel that within our own boundaries the course pursued by the Administration has meant the abandonment of every sane effort to secure the abatement of social and industrial evils. Its legislative and executive programme has brought about grave industrial depression and suffering to business man, farmer, and wage-worker alike, although perhaps most of all to the wage-worker.

Having to do this political work, it has become impossible for me to give the time necessary to carry out my duties as a member of the editorial staff of The Outlook. Accordingly, with the deepest regret I hereby resign from that position. I am most sincerely sorry to sunder my editorial connection with The Outlook. My personal connection with you and your colleagues will always remain one of close and intimate friendship. If you care to have me do so, I shall be glad to continue as a special contributor to The Outlook, giving you during the coming year a series of articles on social and industrial subjects of current interest. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor The Outlook, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Dr. Abbott's Regrets.

The Outlook Company,
287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
June 30, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt: With undiminished affection for you, with undiminished loyalty to the principles for which you stand, I recognize with you the necessity for your action.

The Progressive Party is the organic representative in America of a great human movement. Throughout the world the people are demanding a more direct and controlling share in government and a better measure of social justice. With that demand The Outlook was in sympathy long before the Progressive Party was organized, and because of our sympathy you accepted our invitation when you retired from the Presidency. Your endeavor to bring the Republican Party into line with this movement succeeded despite the apparently successful opposition of those who control its political machinery. The election of 1912 proved that the rank and file of that party understood and believed in you. Of the Progressive Party into which they foi-

Continued on Page 3.

FIVE DIE IN SHAFT.

Crushed by Falling Rock in Trunk Sewer Excavation in Bayonne.

Thirteen men were working 242 feet under ground last night at the bottom of a seventeen-foot shaft sunk just outside the Jersey City line, 50 feet west of the Hudson County Boulevard and near the shore of Newark Bay. The shaft leads into the tunnel which the New York and New Jersey Construction Company is building in connection with the Passaic Valley Trunk Sewer. With the exception of about fifteen feet the shaft is through solid rock. It is shored up at the bottom to a height of a little less than thirty feet.

Without warning a section of rock about forty feet above the bottom suddenly split from the side of the wall. As it began to fall it broke into several pieces and the whole mass, weighing perhaps, about ten tons, fell among the laborers at the bottom of the shaft.

Five of them escaped injury, but eight others were buried amid the mass of broken stones. A call was quickly sent to the ground level, and Supt. Walter Steenberg and Night Supt. John D. Mundy came down in the bucket. They got men from other sections of the work and, assisted by the five who had escaped, started the rescue work.

Drs. Freundt and Cassidy, the company doctors, and Drs. Young and Guernsey of the Jersey City Hospital went down the shaft to treat the injured men. When the rescuers had removed the rock it was found that five men had been crushed to death instantly and three were seriously injured.

The latter were removed to the City Hospital. The five men who had escaped were prostrated after they had assisted in removing the second body from the débris, and had to be taken up in the bucket and revived.

Among the dead was Walter Greeves, the foreman of the gang. He lived at 219 Linden Avenue, Jersey City. Up to midnight the identity of the other four dead had not been straightened out. They were all thought to be Hungarians. The bodies were removed to the Bayonne Morgue.

Those who escaped gave their names as Philip McKeon, Michael Brown, Fred Becker, A. Sadler, and I. Mittelsach.

It was said that workmen were engaged in extending the shoring further up the sides of the shaft, though not at the time the accident occurred. This shaft is within the boundaries of Bayonne and not far from the banks of the Morris Canal.

The Passaic trunk sewer, when completed, will run between New York Bay and Newark Bay, and will drain a large area through the Passaic Valley. It is one of the most important pieces of construction work now going on in the State.

$100,000,000 KANSAS CROP.

Farmers There Will Realize This from Wheat, Says Darius Miller.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—Kansas farmers will receive more than $100,000,000 for their wheat crop this season, insuring prosperity both for the residents and railroads of the State, according to Darius Miller, President of the Burlington Railway, after a two weeks' visit in the Southwest.

Mr. Miller admitted laughingly that the prospects in the Southwest were such as to jeopardize any prospects the Western railroads might have of obtaining a 10 per cent. increase in freight rates.

"I hope the revenue increases to such an extent that we won't even ask for it," he said. "I found the crops in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas the best in the history of the country. There is no question but that the section will be extremely prosperous with the inflow of money which should start within the near future. And, remember, wheat is not the only crop in that section. Corn looks good all over the district. Taking it all in all, I am safe in asserting that the Western section of this country never had in prospect greater things. Farmers in Kansas are getting 70 cents for their wheat at country elevators, and the same is true of other States in that section."

Mr Miller did not find things quite so rosy in Colorado, where the strike of coal miners has caused severe depression.

TRY 6 TIMES TO DITCH FLIER

New Haven Officials Mystified by Persistent Effort to Wreck Train.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—As a result of an attempt this morning to wreck the Federal Flier on the New Haven Railroad, the third attempt on that train within a month and the sixth attempt at a New Haven main line express in five weeks, State detectives and railroad policemen are patrolling the yards and the tracks day and night. The railroad officials are mystified by the series of occurrences, and are determined to put a stop to them. The work of the plotters is almost the same in all instances, ties being cut wedge-shaped and jammed into the frogs of the switches.

The attempted wreck in the Danbury yards this morning occurred a few minutes before the Federal Express, eastbound from Washington to Boston, passed that place. That the wreckers were acquainted with the movements of the railroad detectives was apparent, for they took the opportunity this morning to place a tie on the tracks at the Maple Avenue crossing after the detectives had left the city.

The locomotive of an extra freight train that preceded the express struck the obstruction a few hundred feet west of the station. The engine had dropped its train outside the city and was proceeding into the yard to take on water and receive orders when it struck the tie. Although it was moving slowly, the pilot was twisted and broken and ties were splintered for a distance of several hundred feet.

FIND THREE DEAD IN SWAMP.

Man Slays His Wife and Her Mother and Then Himself.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 3.—The bodies of L. F. Bennett, his seventeen-year-old wife, Flossie Bennett, and her mother, Mrs. Mattie Tolbert, were found in a swamp at East Point, a suburb of Atlanta, early today. The bodies of the women were covered with brush, while that of Bennett lay in the open a few yards away.

The police believe that Bennett killed his wife by strangling her two days ago, and that he lured her mother to the scene and shot her yesterday, afterward firing a charge of shot into the body of Mrs. Bennett. Then after covering their bodies with brush he fastened the gun to a stump, stood before it, and discharged it with a twig. The charge made a great wound in his chest.

In Hazelton Player-Pianos you pay for quality—not costly salesrooms. 66-68 University Pl. —Adv.

FRENCH TAX HITS RICH AMERICANS

Vanderbilt, Stillman, Corey, and Others Must Pay 5 Per Cent. on 'All Foreign Investments.'

GREAT FLOOD OF PROTESTS

Unless the Law Is Amended It May Drive Many Americans Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—The week ending tomorrow is likely never to be forgotten by Americans or other foreigners resident in France, for it marks the beginning of the operation of the law taxing foreign investments.

Probably for the first time in the history of the nation a law has become effective that invites all foreign residents save business concerns seriously to consider the idea of going home.

Americans are the hardest hit, inasmuch as more wealth is represented by them than by any two other countries. The consequence is that almost frantic appeals are being made to the Chamber of Commerce, the Consulate, and the embassy that something be done quickly to persuade the French Government to amend the act.

For, strange as it may seem, the law was never intended to strike anybody but the French, who have been investing abroad and not paying an income tax on the same investments at home. But the provision is sweeping. It requires that 5 per cent. be paid on all foreign investments by "all persons domiciled in France." From men like James Stillman, James Hazen Hyde, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Herman Harjes, and all who are construed to be domiciled here, also W. K. Vanderbilt, Frank Gould, Clarence Mackay, William E. Corey, and many other millionaires with huge racing stables or châteaux, if their property here be also construed to constitute a domicile, the law will demand a twentieth part of their annual American income from all investments.

The word "domicile" is the debatable point on which the Legal Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is cudgeling its brains day and night, aided by every American lawyer in Paris.

Already American banks here receiving investment coupons from America for their local customers have deducted 5 per cent. and handed it over to the French Treasury Department.

As a member of Morgan, Harjes & Co. expressed it:

"We have no option in the matter, as we are liable to a heavy fine if we do not obey the law."

If the banks collect 100,000 francs ($20,000) or over they are entitled to 1 per cent., but even this bonus does not repay the American banks for what they lose on their own property invested in the United States.

The first result since Wednesday, the date the law became operative, has been that hundreds of cablegrams have been sent to America ordering that payments be withheld or diverted to London. Most of the coupons already presented to American banks here have been refused and either indorsed back to an American bank or ordered sent to London, while before they were always cashed here and the money was allowed to circulate in France.

Even travelers come under the law if they have any money sent here through the banks. Five per cent. is deducted unless they have a certificate from their Consul that they are not domiciled in France.

Of course the American Consulate has no proper blank for the emergency. That Frenchmen are worried is already indicated by the talk of an amendment, but the only amendment thus far proposed strikes the Americans as absurd. It is that if an American is already paying a tax on property in America he can deduct it from the amount demanded here, and then pay the balance of the 5 per cent. to France.

THE TIMES correspondent's talks with American bankers and merchants here have all elicited the view that unless a change be effected shortly millions of dollars will be directed to other countries, the unanimous opinion being that the law will simply kill the goose laying the golden eggs.

Foreigners cannot escape payment on account of the penalties imposed on the banks. Also, if they fail to make a proper accounting of their total foreign investments heavy fines are imposed, with a year's imprisonment.

There is a general demand that a protest be made by the State Department. The feeling in high quarters is that Secretary Bryan is likely to pay no attention, inasmuch as he would prefer to have as many expatriates as possible come back home in order to expedite the work of the home tax collectors.

In addition, a new super-tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes, foreign and domestic, is likely to fall on everybody residing in France in the next few months. In the case of Americans, where it is considered impossible to get the exact amount of the home salaries and other incomes, the tax is to be levied on an amount seven times the residence rent paid here.

It has been asked by the American Chamber of Commerce: "What if the American's salary is not seven times his rent?" To which the French reply, with a shrug of the shoulders and a candid expression of unbelief, that every living American has much more annually than a paltry seven times his rent. But, not wishing to be inquisitorial to the strangers within their gates, they are perfectly willing not to press matters beyond that point.

A Perfect Baby—in Rotogravure.

One of the most attractive of the series of supplements by The Times's new process of printing is the reproduction of the photograph of the 100 per cent. perfect baby selected during New York's Baby Week, which will be given with TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

INCOME FIGURES OF WHOLE COUNTRY

Second New York District, as Times Foretold, Pays Nearly One-fifth of Total.

BOSTON GIVES $3,500,000

Heavy Returns from Philadelphia Pittsburgh, and Chicago Shown in Treasury's Detailed Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The returns of collections of corporation and individual income taxes for the ten months of the fiscal year ended June 30 have been in part compiled. Secretary McAdoo today made public a statement of receipts from these sources. Of the total collections of corporation and individual income taxes in the United States, the Second Internal Revenue District of New York City, which includes the Wall Street or financial district, paid $13,839,008.43, or 19.1 per cent. of the entire amount paid by the whole country. The corporation income tax for the Second District was $5,889,028.41. The individual income tax amounted to $7,950,070.02.

Of the receipts from individual income taxes New York State paid $12,523,247, nearly half of the total $28,306,336 collected in the country at large. The State corporations paid about $10,000,000 of the total throughout the country of $43,079,819.44. In all New York State contributed about $23,000,000 of the total receipts from the country.

The First Illinois District, which embraces Chicago, received from corporation taxes $3,835,403 and in individual taxes, $1,915,140. The Third Massachusetts District, which embraces Boston, paid in corporation income taxes $1,933,559, and in individual income taxes $1,570,506. In the First District of Pennsylvania, which is Philadelphia, the receipts from corporations were $2,852,229 and $2,012,513 in individual income taxes. In the Twenty-third or Pittsburgh District the sum of $2,791,967 was received from corporations and $901,737 in individual income taxes.

The detailed statement issued by the Treasury Department follows:

Districts.	Corporation.	Individual
Alabama, including Mississippi	$300,796.74	$102,586.10
Arkansas	110,784.10	41,239.25
First Cal., including Nevada	1,517,643.64	605,594.68
Sixth California	584,771.09	282,453.74
Colorado, including Wyoming	399,899.59	119,410.79
Connecticut, including Rhode Island	1,030,935.19	733,450.71
Florida	127,085.22	108,800.48
Georgia	359,845.26	115,874.11
Hawaii	116,912.63	34,822.62
First Illinois	3,835,403.50	1,915,140.92
Fifth Illinois	187,289.51	48,855.73
Eighth Illinois	154,023.85	78,310.31
Thirteenth Illinois	116,932.82	33,855.15
Sixth Indiana	570,588.48	134,489.10
Seventh Indiana	121,858.74	40,281.96
Third Iowa	388,388.43	141,136.62
Fourth Iowa (July 1913)	4,721.49	.....
Kansas	329,087.07	49,990.11
Second Kentucky	34,889.77	10,466.17
Fifth Kentucky	259,765.27	60,070.01
Sixth Kentucky	22,814.87	6,524.20
Seventh Kentucky	44,540.10	17,550.10
Eighth Kentucky	33,046.94	3,634.14
Louisiana	397,092.96	159,056.91
Maryland (including District of Columbia, Delaware, and eastern shore of Virginia)	748,874.45	832,276.14
Third Massachusetts	1,933,559.69	1,570,506.61
First Michigan	1,310,332.61	940,764.69
Tenth Michigan	271,892.18	71,454.12
Minnesota	1,509,592.88	372,527.41
First Missouri	990,789.20	487,176.03
Sixth Missouri	373,823.31	169,882.18
Montana, including Utah and Idaho	419,148.55	80,357.26
Nebraska	227,195.22	76,857.75
New Hampshire, including Maine and Vermont	419,520.68	213,861.95
First New Jersey	278,402.42	201,106.08
Fifth New Jersey	1,247,387.85	515,509.13
New Mexico, including Arizona	136,618.76	39,061.77
First New York	450,803.86	635,985.48
Second New York	5,889,028.41	7,950,070.02
Third New York	1,637,026.03	2,761,986.38
Fourteenth New York	485,537.88	445,184.64
Twenty-first New York	338,982.46	201,294.48
Twenty-eighth N. Y.	964,849.03	528,726.03
Fourth North Carolina	147,339.68	27,363.86
Fifth North Carolina	159,846.31	19,202.69
North and South Dakota	122,905.07	32,997.00
First Ohio	533,680.15	263,035.18
Tenth Ohio	530,901.70	166,070.72
Eleventh Ohio	243,044.99	69,802.42
Eighteenth Ohio	1,063,403.53	395,590.81
Oklahoma	225,065.74	93,082.15
Oregon	235,120.41	909,054.36
First Penn	2,852,229.32	2,012,513.61
Ninth Penn.	452,108.59	281,813.97
Twenty-third Penn.	2,791,967.37	901,787.80
South Carolina	*102,126.48	25,816.08
Tennessee	279,341.01	98,277.59
Third Texas	711,874.32	361,965.21
Second Virginia	304,816.17	70,112.30
Sixth Virginia	206,615.85	32,525.74
Washington, including Alaska	426,455.59	124,902.39
West Virginia	232,227.75	94,627.07
First Wisconsin	507,590.21	190,672.91
Second Wisconsin	137,598.22	29,969.07
Totals	$43,079,819.44	$28,306,336.69

*Fourth Iowa District consolidated with Third District Aug. 1, 1913.
*South Carolina District re-established Sept. 1, 1913, previously having been a part of the Fourth North Carolina District.

The official figures of receipts under the income tax law to and including June 30 show that THE NEW YORK TIMES estimate of the amount paid in the Second New York District, with the amount to be paid within the ten days of grace and after adjustment of disputed bills, would be about $15,000,000, was almost exactly correct.

The figures given by Secretary McAdoo give a total for the income tax, individual and corporation, as $13,839,008.43 for the Second District, or about one-fifth of the entire United States. The amount still to come in after June 30 during the ten days of grace allowed by the Treasury Department this year, was estimated by Mr. McAdoo at $3,500,000, of which one-fifth would be $700,000. Adding this to the sum received up to and including June 30 would make the total $14,539,008.43.

The figures given out in Washington are only for the month of June, in which the tax was payable, but some payments were made prior to June 1, as the bills were sent out in the latter part of May and some taxpayers remitted immediately. With these payments added, there is no question that the final clean-up will reach $15,000,000 and may slightly exceed it.

BRYAN REPUDIATES WILLIAMS'S TIRADE

Says Minister's Criticism of Powers in Albania Was Made on Own Responsibility.

PRINCESS QUITS DURAZZO

Departure with Her Children for Rumania Believed to Foreshadow Wied's Abdication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Responsibility for Minister George Fred Williams's criticisms of the great powers for conditions in Albania was disclaimed by Secretary Bryan tonight in a formal statement issued at the State Department.

While Mr. Bryan says that Mr. Williams's report on his trip into the Balkans has not been received, his repudiation of its reported tenor makes it practically certain that as soon as the official copy of Mr. Williams's remarks is received his resignation as Minister to Greece and Montenegro will be accepted.

Mr. Williams's remarks, which were cabled in full to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and which he has since supplemented by further public utterances in the Athenian press, probably constituted the most extraordinary comment on friendly powers ever expressed by a man in diplomatic office. His denunciation seems to have occasioned more amusement than resentment, but his remarks were of a sort that could not be left unnoticed, and questions would certainly have come from Austria or Italy, if, indeed, such questions are not those referred to in Mr. Bryan's statement. This statement follows:

In reply to inquiries addressed to the Department of State as to what authority the American Minister at Athens had to make the remarks attributed to him in reference to conditions in Albania, the Secretary of State replied that Mr. Williams was only authorized by the department to visit Epirus and to report the result of his observations to the department.

The remarks which he is alleged to have made were given solely on his own responsibility and without any authority from the department. Mr. Williams's report on his visit has not been received.

Mr. Bryan last Sunday received from Mr. Williams a dispatch in reference to his visit to the Balkans, so it is assumed that the Secretary's statement that Mr. Williams's report has not come means the extended comment of Mr. Williams that was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. This afternoon, Mr. Bryan said that he had nothing new about the incident, and he indicated that he had not heard of Mr. Williams's latest outbreak.

VIENNA, July 3.—Princess William of Wied, wife of the new ruler of Albania, left Durazzo, the capital of that country, with her children today in consequence of the critical situation there. She has gone to Bucharest, Rumania.

It is generally believed here that the departure of the Princess from Albania foreshadows the abdication of Prince William.

WOMAN STRANGLES BURGLAR

Chokes Him to Death After Aged Husband Knocks Him Down.

Special to The New York Times.

YORKVILLE, Ill., July 3.—Mrs. Joseph Grinwood, 55 years old, wife of a wealthy retired farmer, unarmed and clad only in her night clothes, choked a burglar to death in her home on a farm near here early this morning, after her husband, Joseph Grinwood, had fought a hard battle with the intruder. The burglar was armed with a heavy ice pick, and Grinwood, who is 60 years old, fought him with bare fists.

After a long battle Mr. Grinwood got the burglar down on the floor and choked him into submission. Then he called to his wife to come and hold the robber while he went for a rope to tie him. Mrs. Grinwood caught the man's throat in a vice-like grasp and held on. When Mr. Grinwood returned with the rope the burglar was lifeless. Mrs. Grinwood had strangled him to death.

The burglar apparently was about 35 years old, and had the receipt of a Chicago department store in the pocket of a new suit of clothes he was wearing. The receipt was made out to William Davis. Slips showing apparent profit of between $5,000 and $6,000 on the Board of Trade were also found in the man's pockets.

The theory of the police is that the clothing was stolen and that papers in the robber's clothing belonged to another man.

$10 LOAN YIELDS $30,000.

Widow Gets Small Fortune from Man She Aided 40 Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 3.—Mrs. Mary E. Kampe, a widow living at 158 Johnston Street, today received from William J. Wygant, a lawyer, a check for $30,000, drawn to her order by John Patton. Mrs. Kampe said that forty years ago Patton had a quarrel with his father, who was a hotel keeper in Greenwich Street, New York, and the boy wanted to go West to grow up with the country. He borrowed $10 from Mrs. Kampe and told her he would pay $1,000 for every dollar of it if luck favored him.

A month ago Mrs. Kampe received her first letter from Patton asking the name of her attorney. He recalled the loan and his promise, and said he had prospered and was desirous of helping his friend in her old age.

Neither Mrs. Kampe nor Mr. Wygant would divulge Patton's place of residence.

BARONET DROWNED IN NIGHT FROLIC

Sir Denys Anson Dived Into the Thames, "Dared" by His Women Guests.

PREMIER'S SON IN PARTY

Attempted Secrecy Led to Sensational Stories Involving Persons Socially Prominent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—A sensation has been created in London society by the tragic outcome of a midnight river party arranged by Sir Denys Anson, the young baronet who a month ago succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, Sir William Anson, a leading constitutional lawyer and Member of Parliament for Oxford.

Young Anson yesterday engaged a river steamboat to take himself and a party of friends up the river from Westminster, which they left at midnight. On the return journey from Kew, about 3 o'clock this morning, the host jumped or fell overboard and was drowned. A man named Mitchell, a member of the orchestra which was playing aboard the boat, jumped after Anson, and was also drowned.

Count Benckendorff, son of the Russian Ambassador to London, went overboard in a vain search for the two men. Every effort was made by the members of the party to keep the details secret, with the result that extraordinary stories were current, some of them intimating that the expedition was in the nature of a debauch.

The facts, according to the best evidence thus far obtainable, appear to be that Sir Denys, a high-spirited youth, full of pranks, wanted to dive into the river from the deck of the boat, and was prevented by the Captain. Chaffed by some of the women of the party, Anson went to another part of the boat, and before the engineer, who noticed his action, could prevent him dived into the water. He swam a few strokes, and suddenly seemed in difficulties. The bandsman, Mitchell, who was a good swimmer, went to the rescue, but apparently the current was running too strong for him.

One of the members of the party, the Hon. Jasper Ridley, brother of Viscount Ridley, is the brother-in-law of Count Benckendorff, who gallantly went into the water after the two men and swam about for some time without finding either. Other members of the party were Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Asquith, the son and daughter-in-law of the Premier; Edward Horner, Claude Russell, Mrs. Jasper Ridley, and A. D. Cooper, the son of Lady Agnes Cooper.

The Captain of the boat said that some of the women members of the party in the course of the trip walked around the "coverboard," a ledge less than a foot wide surrounding the vessel, which is big enough to carry nearly 300 persons.

The boat was chartered for the party by a well-known firm, which provided supper and supplied a band of six musicians.

Raymond Asquith, when asked how the tragedy happened, said:

"Really, I don't know. Anson was the sort of chap who did such things. I've known him to do all sorts of eccentric things."

"Was there any chaff going on to make him do it?"

"Oh, no; nothing of that sort at all. He was a chap who did such things—that's all—and I hope there will be no publicity given to any other rumors, which would give great pain and would not be true."

The Captain, on the other hand, says he heard some women daring Anson to swim ashore. A member of the crew also said that he noticed Anson being "chipped" by the women of the party. Anson, according to his account, swam about seventy-five yards toward shore, and then suddenly went under.

FORD PLANT ON FULL TIME.

13,000 Men Employed—Recent Laying Off Confined to Incapables.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 3.—The Ford Motor Company, which recently created a stir by laying off several thousand men, is now running full time, with 13,000 men employed, according to a statement made today by Supt. John R. Lee. By full time is meant a full day force, night shifts being regarded as overtime.

Mr. Lee also gave a new explanation of the laying off thirty days ago. He said it was simply a weeding out of the inefficient and indolent. Thousands of the men Mr. Ford hired last Winter, he added, proved to be incapable or too lazy, but received every opportunity to make good, being kept on the payrolls for months.

Mr. Lee also said that Mr. Ford has taken on thousands of men in an effort to provide work for the unemployed as part of his plan to aid workers.

"The majority we found had no value in our plant, and had no value to other employers," Mr. Lee said.

There is no direct connection between the resumption of full time and the invitation of President Wilson to Mr. Ford for a conference. But it is not doubted that Mr. Ford will be able to give the President much information concerning actual conditions of the labor market, especially the employment of foreign labor, as well as the business situation.

Sometimes a Pipe's the Only Thing
To keep a boy from ruin—
For every snare the world can fling
Is set for his undoin'!
Wreathed in gray films, in careless slouch,
His firm mind he'll recover—
And thank the Alltogether Pouch
That's Altogether Rubber!—Adv.

SEEKS KING GEORGE ARMED.

Woman Who Calls at Buckingham Palace Is Arrested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—A well-dressed woman called at one of the entrances of Buckingham Palace early this evening and insisted on seeing King George. Her manner was peculiar and her general behavior such that she was taken into custody and searched.

In her pockets were found two loaded revolvers. She was detained, pending inquiries.

The Queen was in the residence at the time, but the King had not returned from Shrewsbury.

IDEAL WEATHER TODAY.

Bright Sunshine and Warmer for Holiday, Forecaster Promises.

Forecaster Scarr, at the United States Weather Bureau, said yesterday that despite the cloudy sky overhead and the chilly atmosphere today would be an ideal Fourth of July with bright sunshine and warmer weather.

"The weather map," said the cheerful weather prophet, "indicates a clear sky with sunshine in the entire East and South, from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic coast."

MILITANTS BURN MANSION.

Many Art Treasures Destroyed on Late Lord Mayor of Belfast's Estate

BELFAST, Ireland, July 3.—An "arson squad" of militant suffragettes today set fire to and burned to the ground Ballymenoch, near Holywood, a great residential mansion containing many priceless art treasures, all of which were destroyed.

When the fire was discovered it was too late to save the mansion, which was the residence of the late Sir Daniel Dixon, who was Mayor and Lord Mayor of Belfast for many years, and who sat in Parliament for a short time as member for the City of Belfast.

The suffragettes left strewn about in the vicinity the customary evidences of their presence, but they themselves escaped.

MINER STABS BUTTE MAYOR.

Executive Shoots Him While on His Back—Neither Fatally Hurt.

BUTTE, July 3.—Eric Lantela, a Finnish miner, attacked Mayor Louis P. Duncan in his office late today, stabbing him three times. The Mayor defended himself while on his back, drawing his revolver and shooting Lantela through the abdomen. Both are expected to recover.

The Mayor had just told Lantela that he had no power to deport Frank Altonen of Neuguanee, Mich., correspondent of a Finnish newspaper at Hancock. Radicals among the Finnish miners who seceded with others from Miners' Union No. 1, on June 13, after failing to persuade Altomen that he ought to leave Butte, had appealed to the Mayor to deport him.

The paper, represented by Altonen, has championed the cause of the American Federation of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners and their affiliated bodies, which the Finnish miners have renounced.

AGED TENOR A BEGGAR.

Barberis, 89, Arrested, Says He Sang with Mme. Nordica.

A white-haired man was brought before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Night Court last night, charged with begging in front of the Metropolitan Opera House by Detective Flood of the Central Office. When questioned by the Magistrate the man said he was Joan Barberis, 89 years old, of 310 East 150th Street. He told the court he had once been a well-known tenor, and had sung at the Metropolitan Opera House thirty-one years ago, fifteen years later having appeared with Mme. Nordica. He said he did not see why it was any harm for him to beg after his voice gave out and he could sing no more from his old patrons, whom he had often entertained. He was discharged.

Thirty-one years ago was the first season of the Metropolitan Opera House. The records do not show any singer of the name of Barberis to have been in the casts of this season.

FINED FOR FLAGLER CRASH.

Counsel for Injured Objected to Light Penalty Imposed on Chauffeur

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3.—Frederick Zipf, the chauffeur of Port Chester, N. Y., who, three weeks ago ran his auto into the motor containing Mrs. J. H. Flagler, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, of New York, and Mr. Grant's sister, Mrs. Stone, was arraigned in the police court in Harrison, near here, tonight. Mrs. Flagler, Mr. Grant, and Mrs. Stone were not in court, as it was said they had not recovered from the injuries they suffered in the accident.

At the hearing two attorneys employed by Mrs. Flagler, Judge James R. Mead of Greenwich and Frederick W. Sherman of Rye, appeared to help the State in the prosecution. They were annoyed to find that Zipf was charged only with driving without a license and that he had been fined only $10. Their efforts to prove by Policeman McMahon that Zipf drove recklessly were unavailing, as the policeman said he didn't remember what had occurred.

SUES MRS. CRAIG BIDDLE.

Eccentric Philadelphia Lawyer Won't Disclose Cause of Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 3.—D. M. Stewart, a lawyer, of this city, has instituted a civil suit for damages against Mrs. Craig Biddle, also of this city and Newport. The cause for action is not disclosed, and Stewart refuses to furnish any information concerning the case.

Stewart is said to be very eccentric, and lives alone in a large house which he owns. Six months ago he was released from Kirkbride's Insane Asylum, it is said, and has incurred the ire of neighbors on frequent occasions since by his peculiar actions and by making bewailing sounds and other disturbances at night.

Mrs. Edward Rawlings, a sister of Stewart, thinks the suit a part of her brother's eccentricity.

"So far as I know he has no cause for any legal action against Mrs. Biddle," she says.

MRS. CARMAN NOW IDENTIFIED AS THE WOMAN IN WHITE

On the Porch Just Before Mrs. Bailey Was Shot, in Office Just Afterward.

HER STORY IS SHATTERED

Identified at Murder Inquest by George Golder as She Stands with Sister.

SAW HER BEFORE THE CRIME

Physician's Wife, Who Said She Was in Bed Ill, Admits Going Downstairs.

DENIES THAT SHE ENTERED

Husband Ordered That She Keep Out Following Slapping of Nurse, She Says.

CONTRADICTIONS IN STORIES

Dr. Carman and His Sister-in-Law Describe the Crime—Adjournment to Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 3.—The centre of every gaze in a crowd that packed the court room of Coroner Corodon Norton, who today held a four-hour inquest into the mysterious murder of Mrs. William D. Bailey in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman on Tuesday night, Mrs. Carman, the jealous wife of the physician, furnished a tense hour of rapid developments and startling contradictions.

Under searching examination she told minute details of incidents before and after the shooting and bared the secrets of her domestic life. Mrs. Carman at all times was dignified and self-controlled, and her soft voice and refined manner won deep sympathy of most of the strangers in the dingy room. Not once in the long cross-examination to which she was subjected, did the pitch or tone of her voice change. And as one dramatic contradiction of the story of other witnesses followed another, her quiet gray eyes looked straight and level into the eyes of District Attorney Lewis J. Smith, meeting his gaze with a steadiness that showed he had met his match, if not his superior.

The witness illustrated with vigorous gestures how she had rapped on the window—the same widow through which the murder shot was fired, she said—when one night she saw her husband kissing a woman who acted as nurse for him in his private office. A sharp and even more vigorous gesture showed how, immediately thereafter, she had hurried into the office and slapped the woman's face. She described in great detail, also, her negotiations for the dictograph, its installation, and her secret removal of it after the murder. All that had to do with her jealousy burst forth from her with almost eagerness, and the utterance seemed in each case to comfort her. Once the District Attorney asked her just how long ago she had ceased to suspect her husband.

"I never said that I lost my suspicion. I merely said that I heard reassuring words over the dictograph," she replied quickly, pressing her lips tightly together.

Mrs. Carman Hard Hit.

Only once in the long ordeal did she appear to weaken. The District Attorney asked:

"Did you never hear anything over the dictograph that disturbed the peace of your mind?"

Mrs. Carman hesitated a moment, then answered slowly:

"No, sir."

Her voice quivered and she seemed on the point of tears. Her gaze sank, and her fingers played nervously on the table in front of her. "I was always reassured by what I heard," she added.

The testimony of the husband and wife agreed in every detail regarding the jealous outbreak about the nurse, and in many other particulars. On other points, however, the testimony abounded in surprises and contradictions.

One of the most dramatic of these was furnished when, just before Mrs. Carman took the stand, she was pointed out as the "woman in white" by George Golder, a farmer of Baldwin, who had been waiting as a patient outside the private office when Mrs. Bailey had been killed. The "woman in white" he had seen swishing past the portieres of the waiting room and walking to and fro in the hall in the body of the house just before the shooting, and he had seen her again in the office immediately after the shot, when Mrs. Bailey lay dead on the floor.

According to the authorities who alone had had communion with her, Mrs. Carman had insisted that she never had seen Mrs. Bailey, "dead or alive." She and members of her family were quoted as positively denying that she went downstairs, either just before or after the shooting. It was said that she went upstairs immediately after dinner, undressed, and lay upon her bed; and that even after hearing the noise downstairs she merely started to go down, and then became excited and returned upstairs.

After Golder had met the identification of the family that he must have mistaken Mrs. Carman for her sister, by picking her out and pointing to her in full court where she stood beside her sister, Mrs. Carman herself admitted that she had gone down from her room once, immediately after the shooting, and that she had stood in the little waiting room just outside the office. Although the door to the office just in front of her was open, and she could hear Dr.

Carman and the others who ran in there after Mrs. Bailey was shot, she insisted that she had not tried to enter.

Overcame Her Curiosity.

When pressed for a reason why she had not yielded to natural curiosity to enter, she replied:

"I did not go in because he told me not to at the time we had that little fuss over the nurse."

"But that was when you had a fuss over a live woman, wasn't it?" asked District Attorney Smith. "He never told you not to look in when there was a dead person within, did he?"

Mrs. Carman admitted that she knew her husband's inhibition had been meant to apply against her making a scene, as in the earlier case, but she insisted that despite her curiosity she had obeyed his mandate literally and kept outside the door. She added that she did so because she knew her husband was safe—she could hear him moving about within.

Mrs. Carman's sister, Mrs. Ida Powell, testified that after running downstairs, she (Mrs. Powell) had rushed up to Mrs. Carman's room and found the doctor's wife seated on her bed, wearing outer garments—a skirt and shoes. Mrs. Carman testified that she had put on slippers and a kimono in addition to the nightdress she wore when the shooting occurred. Mrs. Powell could not recall having seen Mrs. Carman at any time that night in the hall. She said that unlike herself Mrs. Carman had not broken down or wept.

Mrs. Carman said that immediately after she returned upstairs she called in her little daughter and talked to her, and merely told the sister, in reply to the latter's suggestion, that perhaps it would be good to call their father, Platt Conklin, from the Freeport Club.

The inquest was adjourned by Coroner Norton at 6 o'clock until Monday morning. Meantime, it was said, no arrest was looked for, unless unexpected evidence was discovered in the interim.

When the inquest was called to order at 2 o'clock Coroner Norton was seated with a stenographer and Chief of Police Roland B. Lamb at the bar in the little courtroom, which was crowded with scores of newspaper reporters, photographers and witnesses. At the counsel table sat District Attorney Smith, Assistant District Attorney Charles R. Weeks, Sheriff Stephen P. Pettit, and George M. Levy, the friend and attorney of the Carman family. At the door, to make sure that not more than one reporter from each paper should enter, stood Policeman Dunbar, who barred interviews with the members of the Carman house earlier in the week. On the desk beside the Coroner lay the black handbag which Mrs. Bailey had carried. It was stained with blood. The atmosphere of the little dingy courtroom was close almost at the outset, as the only window was kept closed.

Dr. Carman was the first witness. He testified that he was 46 years old and had lived and practiced as a physician for twenty-five years in Freeport. He looked worn, and there were deep wrinkles below his otherwise merry and mischievous gray eyes. He spoke with an accent that seemed Southern.

Mrs. Bailey's Visit.

Dr. Carman testified that Mrs. Bailey arrived at his office at about 7:45 o'clock on Tuesday night, when he was at dinner. He said he went into the office with her, consulted with her there, and gave her, as he recalled, two kinds of medicine, one kind being pink quinine of two grains. He identified an envelope containing them. She paid him, and wanted to know what time it was, so that she could get the trolley to Hempstead. After getting the medicine, he said, she arose, and he looked at his watch and told her she could catch the car if she walked fast. He was not sure if it was the 8 or 8:30 car he mentioned. He was walking beside her, he said, watch in hand, at her right side, and had his hand on the door knob when the window pane was shattered.

"I saw the glass and curtain shade moving," he testified, "and as I kept looking at it, inside the curtain I saw a nickel pistol. I saw only that and two fingers clasping it. I could not see the knuckles nor whether there was a coat or dress sleeve. I think it was a white hand, and I think it was a left hand, because now that I look over it it seems that way. The hand and revolver were moving in the down direction to get in. It was against the shade, which was moved out. I saw no face or part of a person. I ducked behind the operating chair just as the shot rang out. As I turned to see how the patient was getting along I heard her cry: 'I'm shot!'

"'Pshaw! You're not shot!' I said. She did not reply. Blood came from her mouth, and I saw her tottering toward me. I caught her around the waist as she fell, and laid her gently on the floor at the south side of the room. I commenced to loosen her clothing to examine her heart. No, I did not look through the window, except at it, and I saw only the black surface."

Dr. Carman said the shot was either at 7:45 or 8:15 o'clock. He thought it must have been 8:15, because it was dark. He told of running into the waiting room just as two of the patients there, George Golder and Archie Post, with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Powell, ran into the office.

"Then I ran and called Dr. Runcle," Dr. Carman continued. "He came at once and said she was dead. I told him I knew it. We started to get the Coroner. I 'phoned to his house; they told me to call him at the Town Hall. I did and got him to come right down. Then I 'phoned for the police, next I sent Post for Theodore Bedell, because Mrs. Bailey had told me that she first saw me at the Kimballs, and I recalled that Bedell took me to the Kimballs. Bedell wasn't home when Post rode there on his wheel. So I went out and got him myself. He identified Mrs. Bailey. Then the Judge (Norton) 'phoned to the Kimballs and told them what had happened."

"Did anybody come into the office while the body was on the floor?"

"I think Mrs. Conklin came in and got fussed up and run out."

"Did you see Mrs. Carman?"

"She wasn't in the office."

"Did you see her while the body was on the floor?" persisted Mr. Smith.

"I am not positive whether I saw her in the waiting room when I first ran out," replied the physician. "I'm positive she wasn't in my office. The first time I saw Mrs. Carman, if it was not in the doorway or in the waiting room, was when I went upstairs with Dr. Runcle and found her in her bedroom just across from Mrs. Powell's."

Dr. Carman said that at dinner some one—he couldn't recall who—got up and went to the door to let patients in. He, Mrs. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Powell, and the child Elizabeth were at the table. He did not know where Mrs. Carman was at the time Mrs. Bailey and he first entered the office, or who had admitted Mrs. Bailey. He knew Mrs. Carman was at the supper table when he first entered the office.

"Did you have any trouble recently with Mrs. Carman?"

"No, Sir. I didn't know the dictograph had been put into my office until Wednesday about 5 o'clock in the evening, when my wife told me she had had it installed."

"What did she say?"

Coroner Bars Questions.

"I don't remember exactly. Either then or the next day she told me she had taken it out and put it in the garret. She didn't say why. I didn't ask her."

"Didn't you make any comment about the dictograph whatever?"

"I don't remember anything I said about it."

Dr. Carman said he had never treated Mrs. Bailey before, as far as he knew, nor had he ever met her except—though he did not recall even that—at her cousin Kimball's. She might have called at the office on the night before, but he wasn't sure. If she had, he had told her to return the next night instead, as he was busy. Altogether, he said, Mrs. Bailey was in his office between eight and fifteen minutes on the night of the murder.

Mr. Levy wanted to ask Dr. Carman a question, but the District Attorney objected, and the Coroner sustained the objection, ruling that he would allow no one but the District Attorney to question the witnesses. Mr. Levy took exception to the ruling, after Norton had refused also to let him submit a question through the Coroner in writing.

"Such questions might confuse witnesses," said the Coroner.

Dr. Carman said he first learned of the dictograph from Mrs. Carman in her sister's room on Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. Powell and Dr. Runcle were present. He did not know who first suggested to Mrs. Carman to tell him. Nor could he recall just what Mrs. Carman said or what comment if any he made thereupon; nor whether she told him when and why she had installed the dictograph.

"I knew why," he said. "She wanted to hear what was going on. She wanted to hear all there was."

"Had she ever shown any curiosity about what you said to your patients in a professional way?"

The first dramatic disclosure of the day followed.

"You want me to tell you just what happened?" asked the Doctor. "Some six or seven weeks ago she came to my window—the same window as the shooting occurred at—and rapped on it after dark. A patient was in the office with me at the time. Who? A nurse. No, she does not live in Freeport. She lived in Seaford, a Mrs. Variance."

"Were you attending her professionally?"

"No, Sir. Well, my wife next rapped on the office door. 'Doctor, let me in,' she said. I let her in. She came in very dignified. She said: 'A nice piece of business for a married man and a married woman to be taking money!'"

"Had you or the nurse been taking money?"

"Yes. This evening Mrs. Variance came to my office and wanted to pay me $25. I told her she only owed me $15, that she had paid me $10. She said 'I want to make a strange request of you. I'm going to pay you back $25 and I want you to lend me $50.' I replied that that was a queer arithmetic, her returning $25 and borrowing $50 for it. I made the usual excuses about being short myself. But she told me her boys were out of work and she needed the money. So I gave her three $5 bills.

"It was then that my wife rapped on the window," added Dr. Carman, rapping out three loud knocks. "The next I knew she came in and said what I have told you. My wife said Mrs. Variance kissed me on the forehead or cheek, but I don't remember anything about that. My wife demanded the money. Mrs. Variance asked me if she must give it up. I said: 'If she wants it, give it to her.' She did."

"Were any blows struck?" asked Mr. Smith.

"When she first came in and said it was a 'pretty piece of business' I think she slapped Mrs. Variance with the back ends of her fingers, like this," said Dr. Carman, illustrating a sharp snapping slap.

The witness said all this occurred around 8:30 o'clock. The peep window on that night, he said, was not curtained.

"No Quarrel Between Us."

"Was there any other time when Mrs. Carman interfered with your patients?"

"There was not. I told her if she ever came in there again it was all up between her and I. That's about all I told her. From that time till the shooting there has been no quarrel between us. We've been the best of friends. She was out almost every night with me, and there was no cross word said by either of us. I can't recall any unpleasant instance since the rapping at the window."

Dr. Carman in reply to a question said he had owned many firearms at one time, after his marriage, but several years ago had got rid of all except the small automatic pistol he gave the Coroner on the night after the shooting. He said as far as he could recall he never had a .38 calibre revolver—the murder bullet was of that calibre—but some years ago had a big bulldog revolver.

"On the night of the shooting, are you positive you saw Mrs. Carman immediately afterward?"

"Not positive," replied Dr. Carman. "But I was under the impression that as I went by the operating chair she was standing near the table and in front of the looking glass."

The physician denied that he had telephoned to any one at midnight on the night of the shooting. On the next day, he said, at the suggestion of a brother of Mrs. Kimball, who said he was a teacher, a professor, he went to Hempstead and the Kimballs' house to answer questions the family of the murdered woman wanted to put to him. It was a social call. He told Mrs. Kimball about the shooting, and she expressed regret that people had made intimations accusing him, and apologized because folks spoke hastily. He said he went also to the Bailey home, and told the family there that Coroner Norton had told him not to talk to outsiders about this, but that he would talk frankly with them as soon as this blew over. After the shooting, he said, he went upstairs with Dr. Runcle and calm the family. All were in the hall, and Mrs. Carman wore a kimono or wrap.

"Did you have any talk with Mrs. Carman at that time?"

"Nothing, only in a general way."

"Did you ask her anything about the shot?"

"No. It was so loud any one could hear it."

Dr. Carman then was excused. He had been on the stand an hour.

Archie Post, a grocer's young clerk, who answered a few seconds after each question asked of him, was the next witness. He said he reached the doctor's office at 7:55 o'clock and was admitted by the doctor's little daughter into the waiting room. He knew Mrs. Carman and Mrs. Powell, having seen them repeatedly. He was alone with patient in the waiting room, and saw in the next twenty minutes Golder and two young women come in, one by one, and without any one opening the door for them. He said he had seen Mrs. Powell on the front verandah and said good evening. He could not say how she was dressed, but she wore light clothing and eyeglasses. He couldn't be sure there was no one else on the verandah.

"Did you see any one pass through the hall while you were in the waiting room?"

"I heard the little girl run around inside the house and play on the piano. Then I heard a woman say, 'Don't practice now.' I do not know who said it. The voice seemed to come from the front porch. About ten minutes after I entered, and about five minutes before the shot she returned to the front of the house. I am sure it was the same lady I had seen before. I heard the noise of running water in the kitchen sink, and then she returned. That was the same woman I saw later in the doctor's office."

Golder said the voice that called to the girl to stop playing seemed to come from inside the house. He could not say whether from upstairs or down. About five minutes later the shot was fired.

"I run out into the side yard and looked all around, but could find no one. The doctor, when I ran back into the office, was calling 'Help!' and told me to go get Bedell. I first helped him straighten out on the floor the woman who had been shot. Then Post came in, and a little later a lady whom I took to be Mrs. Carman. There also came in an oldish lady and a negro woman, who stayed about a minute.

"Afterward I went out into the yard and looked at the window where the shot had been fired. The outer screen was propped away from the frame by a new shingle end about four inches long. I could put my head under it, it was held out so far. The shingle fell out when I touched the screen."

"Call Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Carman!" ordered Coroner Norton.

There was a tense silence throughout the stuffy courtroom.

"Woman in White" Identified.

Through the dense crowd of standees at the far end of the courtroom there entered two women. Both wore glasses, and both were very pale, and their lips were compressed. The first wore a white shirtwaist and dark skirt, and light hat. The second was dressed in a dark blue tailor-made suit, with a black hat and only a relieving touch of white at the collar where her shirtwaist showed. Both walked slowly in front of the audience and took their places before the bar, looking nervously to each side.

"Mr. Golder," said Coroner Norton in a loud clear voice, "which one of these two women was it you saw?"

There was a breathless silence, as the crowd leaned forward to catch the words that should identify the mysterious "woman in white." The woman in the white shirtwaist looked ashen pale.

Golder looked at the two a moment then pointed his finger firmly at the dark-clad woman with the black hat. She was Mrs. Carman. She met the pointed finger without flinching in her gaze. The other woman, Mrs. Powell, trembled.

Which was the woman you saw in the doctor's office?" continued the Coroner.

"That's the one," replied Golder, again pointing his finger at Mrs. Carman.

"That's all," said the Coroner.

Mrs. Carman walked out as she had entered, without a word. Faltering and more slowly, her sister started to follow her. Golder was then excused.

"Mrs. Powell!" called the Coroner.

Mrs. Powell stopped and returned to the bar. When she took the witness stand her face was waxen. She spoke in a voice so low she hardly could be heard. Asked to tell of her movements on the night of the shooting, after supper, she said:

"We had supper at 7 o'clock. I went upstairs immediately afterward, and stayed upstairs all evening. At no time did I come down before the shooting."

Mrs. Powell denied that she had opened the door for any one or ushered any one into the waitinf room. She said she had heard no shot fired. She was in her room on the east side of the second floor at the time, and she had not come down, gone to the kitchen, or turned on the water at any time.

"I heard the breaking of the glass in the office, but no shot," she said. "I rushed into the hall and asked what was the matter. I don't know of whom I asked it—no one in particular. Mother, who was in the room with me at the time, ran down with me. I saw people coming in the front hall—some women—I don't know how many; more than one, but I can't say if there were more than two. They were going toward the front door. As I couldn't get past them to the office, I went out the front door and walked around the west side of the house to the door leading into the waiting room, and then entered the office. Two men were coming out of it. I recognized Mr. Golder in the door, and asked what was the matter. The doctor said some one had been shot."

"Just what were his words?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I don't recall. I saw a woman lying on the floor, and I turned around and went right upstairs and got a handkerchief and came back."

"Where was Mrs. Carman then?"

"In her room."

"How do you know?"

"I heard her walking around," replied Mrs. Powell in a very low voice.

"Where was she before the shot?"

"In her room."

"How do you know?"

Saw Mrs. Carman Upstairs.

"I saw her come out of her door and open it as we first started downstairs," replied Mrs. Powell, still talking very softly and with difficulty.

"Do you know if she followed you downstairs?"

"I don't know. Mother did."

"Did you hear Mrs. Carman say anything?"

"I don't know."

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Smith, "you didn't stop to see whether any one was upstairs when you first came down, did you?"

Mrs. Powell admitted that she did not.

"I heard some one take hold of the doorknob of Mrs. Carman's room," she said.

"And that was really all you heard?"

"Yes."

You didn't see any one come out?"

"No."

"When you returned upstairs, did you talk to anybody?"

"I got a handkerchief and ran right down."

"Was there any light on the stairs?"

"I don't know. There was none downstairs in the hall."

"Any light in Mrs. Carman's room?"

"I don't know."

"What did you think had happened?"

"Mr. Golder said a woman had been shot."

"Now, as a matter of fact, you heard that shot?"

"No sir. My hearing is not good."

"Yet you heard the glass crash?"

"Yes, sir."

"And still you heard no shot?"

"No."

Mrs. Powell said she did not see Mrs. Carman on the way upstairs after Dr. Carman told her of the shot. It had been said that Mrs. Carman met the relatives on the stairway and ran back into her room.

"I went right into Mrs. Carman's room," said the sister. "She was sitting on her couch, getting her dress on—I don't remember what she was putting on. She was partly dressed. I went straight to the 'phone and called my father from the club."

"Just what did your sister, Mrs. Carman, have on?" insisted the District Attorney.

She had on some skirts and some outer garments," answered the witness very slowly, and almost inaudibly. "I don't know whether she was fastening her underwear or not."

"Anything else?"

"She had on her shoes," said the witness in evident distress. "I don't know if there were high or low shoes."

"What did she say to you?"

"She asked, 'What's the matter?' I told her somebody had been shot in the office. She wanted to know who it was, and I said I didn't know."

"Was she excited at the time?"

"Yes."

"Weeping?"

"No."

"What made you believe she was excited?"

"Her asking me what was the matter."

Sisters' Meeting After Murder.

Mrs. Powell said Mrs. Carman at that time had on a kimono and her hair was down. She didn't recall if Mrs. Carman wore glasses or not.

"What else did she say?"

"I don't know. I went out."

Pressed for further details, the witness said the bed was open and the counterpane thrown across the foot and the bedclothes were turned down. It appeared to have been occupied, and was ruffled.

"How do you know Mrs. Carman had lain down in the bed?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Because she said she was going upstairs after dinner and that she had a sick headache."

Mrs. Powell said Mrs. Carman wore a blue skirt and white shirtwaist that night when she came from the city and that she herself wore white. Describing the scene when she went upstairs the second time after the shooting, Mrs. Powell said:

"I sat beside Mrs. Carman on the couch. She did not talk to her. I put my face down and wept. I said I would 'phone to father. Mrs. Carman said yes, I better had."

"Did she weep?"

"No."

"Where was her little girl at that time?"

"Downstairs in the front hall."

"Was it you that told the little girl to stop playing the piano?"

"No, Sir."

Mrs. Powell was questioned about the dictograph in the doctor's office. She said she had known nothing about it till Mrs. Carman told her.

"When was that?"

"The morning after the shooting. We were dressing before breakfast. I saw her pulling something out in the hallwires. Mrs. Carman was still in her nightdress then."

"What did she say about it then?"

"I don't think she said anything. She told me it was a dictograph."

"Didn't that excite your curiosity?"

"No, it did not."

"Didn't you think there was something unusual about having a dictograph in the office?"

"No, Sir. I didn't know what it was intended for."

"And so you had no curiosity to find out what the dictograph was in the house for?"

"No. I was eager to get to work."

"When you came home from work that night, did you have any talk with your sister?"

"I don't know."

"With any one?"

"I don't know."

"Didn't you talk to me?" persisted Mr. Smith. Mrs. Powell said perhaps she had.

"Didn't you talk to anybody in the family at all about the dictograph?" cried Mr. Smith.

"No. I was away most of the day, and when Dr. Carman and his wife are at home I'm often away, or vice versa," said Mrs. Powell, volunteering her explanation and talking very fast.

"Now," said the District Attorney, "think hard: Are you sure you were not on the veranda at any time on the night of the shooting?"

"I am pretty sure," she replied. "If I was it was only for a few moments."

"Are you positive you did not on that night pass through the hall from the front of the house to the kitchen or back and turn on water in the kitchen? And that if any one did that it was not you?"

"Yes, Sir," replied Mrs. Powell. She was then excused.

There was an eager craning of necks as the Coroner called the next witness.

"Mrs. Carman!"

Mrs. Carman Takes the Stand.

The physician's wife walked in very slowly and stately, from the crowded rear entrance. She was tall and well built, fair haired, with just a tinge of gray. She wore glasses, through which looked soft gray eyes. Her lips were finely molded and tightly compressed. She was very pale. She toyed with her white gloves nervously as she stopped in front of the bar, and later, when she took the witness chair. Though she spoke in a low tone, it was evident she tried to make her enunciation very distinct.

Mrs. Carman looked around at the crowd with frightened eyes. She told of her visit to the city with her mother, tracing their shopping journey through Brooklyn and Manhattan department stores and their return by the 7 or 7:15 o'clock train to Freeport. She said she wore the same suit as that she wore at the inquest. She said she first saw Dr. Carman at the dinner table. At the meal she got up to admit patients at the door of the office—at least, she recalled admitting one man. After dinner she said she went straight upstairs to her room and never went down till after the shooting.

"Were you never on the veranda or stoop?"

"No, Sir."

"I went upstairs, disrobed, and lay upon my bed until—the confusion."

There was much pity for the distressed witness as she leaned forward, hesitating to refer to the shooting. She said she heard no shot—

"Only a sound and confusion. I am not positive if it was a shot or glass."

Mrs. Carman said in reply to a question that her hearing was fairly good, but she had trouble in one ear. Her room was on the west side of the house, as the office was. Asked to describe more definitely the "confusion," she said slowly:

"My sister and mother rushed downstairs and there were people moving below. No, I did not hear them say anything to me or any one."

"What was the noise like?" persisted Mr. Smith.

"I don't know. I didn't stop to analyze it."

"But you must have had some notion of the sound?"

"It just sounded like some unusual noise. I jumped up and listened in bed. I got out as soon as I could and went into the hall."

At this tense moment of expectant silence in the court room, Coroner Norton shouted:

"The Health Officer says we must clear this room of one-fourth the people here to get clear air. So some will have to get out or I'll have to get them out."

The announcement and consequent shifting of the audience relieved Mrs. Carman's strained situation. When it had passed, she continued her account of what she had done in the hall.

"I looked over the banister."

"Did you go downstairs?"

"No. I saw women going out of the door. Then I got my gown and slipped it on."

Admits Entering Waiting Room.

"Where to did you go?"

"Into the waiting room," said Mrs. Carman, faintly.

"Did you see any one there?"

"I don't know."

"Was the office door open?"

"Partly."

"Did you go in?"

"No, sir."

"Look in?"

"No, sir."

"Why didn't you look in?"

"Because he told me not to." She looked anxiously at Dr. Carman as he sat leaning forward at the counsel table beside Mr. Levy.

"Told you not to?"

"Yes. Once we had a little fuss, and he told me never to go in again."

"But that was when there was a little fuss about a nurse," insisted Mr. Smith. "He never told you not to look in when there was a dead person."

"I didn't know it was a dead person."

"You knew there was something serious?"

"Yes."

"Had you no curiosity?"

"I wouldn't have gone downstairs if I had had no curiosity," parried Mrs. Carman, sharply.

"There was light in the office, and you were just in front of the open office door. Why didn't you look in the office?"

"Because the doctor had forbidden me to come into the office when he had a patient and make a scene."

"But you weren't going to make a scene this time were you? Weren't his instructions against only that? Not to interfere with his patients?"

"Yes," admitted Mrs. Carman, "but I didn't want to go in against his orders."

Mr. Smith recalled the "scene" of the face-slapping of the nurse, mentioned by Dr. Carman.

"Yes, but I knocked at the window first—the same window"—hastily interrupted Mrs. Carman, "and then I knocked at the door."

The witness was looking squarely at her husband, where, reddening, he sat at the counsel table.

"Well, you didn't intend to make any scene on Tuesday night, and you had no fear of such reproach then, if you had asked the doctor in a quiet way what had happened?" insisted the District Attorney.

"I thought best to wait and take his word for what had happened afterward, knowing that he was safe."

"What do you mean, that he was safe? Had you any reason to suspect that some ill would befall him? Why do you say you knew he was safe?"

"I heard the sounds that were unusual, and I knew something had happened."

Mrs. Carman said she stayed only a few minutes in the waiting room and didn't know if she saw her mother, sister, or Golder there. Then she went straight upstairs, she said.

"What did you do there?"

"I talked to my little girl. I took her into my room."

"Where was she when you heard that sound?"

"I don't know."

Mrs. Carman denied that she was at any time on the front veranda. She said it was she who called to the child to stop playing the piano, but that she called from her room upstairs. She was sure of that.

How She Bought Dictograph.

The witness denied positively also that after dinner she had walked through the hall from the front of the house to the kitchen or back, or that she had turned the water on in the kitchen. She insisted that she never came downstairs till after the shooting. She described with almost avid eagerness in great detail how she had bought the dictograph.

"I went to the company first to inquire what it was. I had no idea that it was what it was," she explained. "I thought it was something like a graphophone, that would write down a record of what was spoken, not something you had to listen to. I wanted to keep a record. I told them that. I told the man I was a dressmaker."

Mrs. Carman recited in a louder and injured voice that all might hear and resent treatment of her:

"They told me it was strictly confidential, all I might tell them; that no one would ever learn a word of it. The man that said that was Gaston Boissonault. I saw him only once thereafter. Yes, I did write to him once. Then they assured me all would be confidential. I told them I was a doctor's wife and wanted to hear what was going on in the doctor's office between the doctor and his patients."

"Did you tell that you suspected him of improper relations?"

"Only told him about the affair with the nurse."

Mrs. Carman described that affair with the nurse in detail.

"I got to the window that time by going around from the kitchen door. The curtain was up. I stood there a few minutes. They were talking personal matters. A few minutes later I saw him give her $15—I saw it very distinctly, three five-dollar bills. They talked a few minutes, sitting down. Then she up and kissed him on the cheek. When I saw that I knocked on the window like this—"

Mrs. Carman rapped out three very loud knocks.

"Then I went in and told them, 'This is a pretty business for people of your age,' and I slapped her cheek, like this"—

Mrs. Carman gave the air a sharp back-hand slap. She corroborated the account given by the doctor for the rest of the incident.

"The doctor explained long before that he had loaned the woman money a year and a half ago," she said, "and that as she was a poor woman he had no security but her word. But he said she always paid him back."

"Did that disturb your mind about the doctor and the nurse?" asked Mr. Smith.

"No, that didn't," replied Mrs. Carman. "Only, he often laughed about her and other girls and talked about how they acted. I told him if he had so much time to spend with them he ought to spend some of it at home with his family instead of nurses."

Her voice was vigorous and live with interest now. She said she had heard many conversations over the dictograph, but had made no records or notes. She recalled no dictograph conversation between the doctor and the nurse.

"Did you hear other women?"

"Oh, yes; I could hear all right, except when there were more than two persons in the room, when there were too many vibrations."

"You never heard anything that disturbed your peace of mind?" asked Mr. Smith.

There was a faltering in Mrs. Carman's voice, and mist for the first time gathered in her eyes, as she replied, very low:

"No, Sir." Her eyes were downcast, and her fingers played nervously on the table. "I was always reassured by what I heard."

Mrs. Carman admitted that she had been suspicious for a year.

"How long ago was it that you lost your suspicion?"

Her Suspicion Not Allayed.

"I never said I lost my suspicion," she replied quickly. "I merely said I had heard reassuring words. I was not more suspicious than before I bought the dictograph."

"Is it not a fact that two weeks ago you asked the dictograph people to return the letter you had sent them?" asked the District Attorney suddenly.

"I don't recall whether I asked for it," she replied, but she admitted that she had got it back.

"What did you do with the letter?"

"Destroyed it."

The dictograph people told her, the witness said, that she would not be able to hear so well in the Summer, but if she kept the dictograph until Winter the cold weather would help her hear better again. So she intended to keep it right on until Winter, she said. She told no one but her mother that she had installed the machine, and her mother told her it was a "foolish girl's trick" to attempt, and tried to dissuade her. She disconnected it early Wednesday morning, the day after the shooting.

"Why?"

"I thought it was pretty bad after what had occurred to have people think I had installed it to spy on husband. I thought probably he had enough on his hands."

"Did you think the shots were intended for him?"

"I don't know."

"Didn't you have any idea that you might be suspected? What led you to tell about the dictograph, since your husband hadn't discovered it in all the time since May?"

"Well, nothing like this had ever happened."

"Weren't you afraid the officers might discover it?"

"I told the Doctor about it before the officers found out about it," replied Mrs. Carman, adding: "The doors were closed while they were searching inside, and I couldn't tell what they had found. I told the Doctor about it Wednesday morning. I took it away and hid it in the garret."

"Did you often go to the garret?" asked the District Attorney suddenly. Mrs. Carman said she did.

"Are there any firearms there?"

"No."

"Did you ever have a revolver in your hand?"

"Only the little one of the doctor's which I gave you."

She said she had never seen the weapon loaded.

"I don't know one weapon from another," she added.

"But you could pull a trigger if you wanted to?"

"I suppose I could pull a trigger if I wanted to."

"Are you right or left-handed?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Right-handed."

Mr. Smith wanted to know why Mrs. Carman had gone to Hempstead yesterday to look at the body of Mrs. Bailey. She said she did so at the suggestion of Mr. Levy, the lawyer friend of the family.

"He said how would I know that I had never seen her unless I looked at her face to find out," she explained.

"So I went over and looked at it."

"Did not Mr. Levy question your colored servant girl whether on the night of the murder she saw any one in the back door of the kitchen?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I don't know," answered Mrs. Carman. "He asked so many questions. At all events, it wasn't at my request if he did so."

Mrs. Carman said she never went into the doctor's office after the affair with the nurse. She denied that she had listened at the dictograph on the night of the murder. She was then excused and took her place quietly beside her husband.

Dr. Roy Grimmer, Dr. Howard Phips, and Dr. William H. Runcle, who performed the autopsy on Mrs. Bailey, testified to the course of the bullet that had killed her, and about the condition of the organs. There was nothing divulged as to the rumors which had arisen in this connection.

The inquest was then adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SORROW IN CARMAN HOME.

"Please Be Easy on Us," Aged Mr. Conklin Pleads.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 3.—Heartbroken evidence of the bitter effect of the Bailey murder in the Carman home life was given this morning by Platt Conklin, Mrs. Carman's aged father, who had been ill for months. He said that on Wednesday morning, the day after the murder, Mrs. Carman met him in the bathroom and said:

"Father, did you ever see a dictograph?"

When he said he had not, she showed him a bundle and said:

"Here's one."

"Where in the world did you get that thing?" the father asked; and when she told him she had installed it in the doctor's office, he exclaimed: "Why in the world did you do such a thing without telling me?"

"I didn't want to bother you in your sick condition," he said Mrs. Carman replied.

Mr. Conklin said he suspected that a dictograph might figure in the case on Tuesday night when, after the shooting, he heard the word used in the conference held by the Coroner, the Sheriff, and the Chief of Police behind closed doors in the office. But he thought they were going to install one.

"Please be as easy as you can on us," the aged man pleaded to the reporters, as he turned away with tears in his eyes. "God knows we need all the sympathy you can give us."

Mr. Conklin said his daughter was 45 years old, and Dr. Carman 46. The doctor looked much younger than his wife, and his boyish looks had been against him when he started his practice in the village. Mr. Conklin insisted that his daughter knew nothing of firearms, and couldn't aim well enough "to hit a tree."

The movements of Mrs. Bailey before she reached the home of Dr. Carman, were described today by Mrs. John C. Grabau, whom she had been visiting at Rockville Centre just before. Mrs. Grabau said she had met the Baileys about nine years ago, through her husband, and that ever since Mrs. Bailey and she had been close friends. Mrs. Grabau, who was ill, liked to have Mrs. Bailey, a cheerful, talkative woman, come and cheer her up. Usually she came with her husband and children.

Mrs. Grabau said on Tuesday they had discussed her own illness much of the time, and she therefore could not understand how, if Mrs. Bailey were ill, she had failed to mention it then. No mention was made of Dr. Carman, said Mrs. Grabau. She thought Mrs. Bailey looked well. At 6 o'clock Mrs. Bailey left, saying she wanted to get home early and help prepare dinner. She hoped to get the 6:15 train. In order to do so, she had to run to the trolley. Later, Mrs. Grabau, after the shooting, thought Mrs. Bailey's lips had looked white, and she wondered whether, in running for the train she had strained herself. In that case a visit to Dr. Carman on the way home would have been explained. At 10:30 o'clock some one called the Grabau home on the telephone and told Mr. Grabau of the shooting of Mrs. Bailey. Who it was Mrs. Grabau did not know.

A report spread through the village tonight that Mrs. Carman after the inquest was kept under strict police surveillance, and that a detective was stationed in her home. This was denied by Chief of Police Lamb, who said that Mrs. Carman was free to come and go as she liked, and was not under detention.

It was admitted by Sheriff Pettit that private detectives have been called in to aid in the investigation of the murder. They came from New York. The Sheriff would not say who furnished them.

Mrs. Variance, whose name was mentioned by Dr. Carman and his wife as the nurse at the inquest, could not be found here tonight. A family at Lena Avenue and Long Beach Avenue admitted that a Mrs. Variance was employed as a babies' nurse there, but said she was not expected in from Seaford till 11 o'clock. She did not come in on that train.

GIFFORD JURY OUT ALL NIGHT

Little Hope of a Verdict—Asks Instructions on Second Degree.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 3.—After the jury which heard the evidence given in the trial of Malcolm Gifford, Jr., the Hudson student, charged with the murder of Frank J. Clute, a chauffeur, on April 1, 1913, had been deliberating for six hours it was believed at midnight that the trial would result in a disagreement.

The jury filed into the court room at 9:30 o'clock tonight, and the foreman asked Judge Addington if they could find the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree. He read the law to the jury, specifically explaining murder in the second degree. William Travers Jerome, counsel for Gifford, then asked that the court instruct the jurors more fully regarding conviction for manslaughter in the first and second degrees. Judge Addington elaborated the instructions and the jurors returned to their room. When no verdict had been reached at midnight they were locked up for the night.

The Gifford trial occupied only nine days. When District Attorney Harold Alexander had concluded his summing up today, Judge George Addington's charge to the jury was short, and the jury retired at exactly 6 o'clock. As the jurymen filed out of the courtroom the young prisoner got up and greeted friends smilingly. Then with his father, mother, brother, and sister he went to a private room to await the verdict.

Mr. Jerome said in summing up for the defense that the Clute murder was an unsolved mystery. He maintained that robbery was not the motive for the crime, and that the "man or men who went out with Clute that night went to get him and got him." He argued that the bullet holes in Clute's head indicated that more than one person attacked him. Mr. Jerome was bitter in his arraignment of the private detectives who brought Gifford here from Chatham without a warrant. He admitted that Gifford might have been seen on the piazza of the Boardman house in Troy on the day following the murder, but excused it as boyish inquisitiveness. The bill book in his hand might have been Gifford's, he said. He said if that bill book had been under the roof flashing for a year that it would show some marks of the weather. "Why is it not storm-beaten?" asked Mr. Jerome. Then he added: "Because it was never there."

District Attorney Alexander directed most of his attention to the four witnesses who had sworn that they saw the passenger in Clute's car on the night of the murder. He said their statements were pure fabrications. The statements of Mildred Thorn, who he said could not tell the truth, and Samuel D. Gibson were unmitigated lies, he said.

"The only way these people can be answered is by branding them as liars, as I do," he shouted.

He asked how any one could put all the circumstances together and say that they did not spell guilt for Malcolm Gifford, Jr. He told the jury not to be swayed by sympathy. "I have sympathy the same as any one else," he said. "Don't think that I enjoy this duty. It is the most disagreeable duty I have ever had to perform, and I hope that I shall never have to perform another such a duty."

KILLS EIGHT FOR REVENGE.

Negro Under Arrest for Many Murders Escapes from Custody.

BRANCHVILE, Texas, July 3.—Sholl Mannings, a negro, killed eight other negroes here today with an axe because he thought they had accused him of horse theft. Twice this week, after he had been arrested at towns near here on the charge of stealing horses, Mannings broke jail. He reached here today before daylight and started out at once to take vengeance.

After he had killed the eight negroes Mannings was arrested, but he escaped while he was being taken to jail on a railroad train. A posse is searching for him.

TWO KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Fifteen Also Hurt in Wrecked Building—Sought Shelter from Storm.

SALLISAW, Okla., July 3.—Two persons were killed and fifteen seriously injured at picnic grounds near Sallisaw late today when a building, in which many persons had taken refuge from a storm, was struck by lightning and wrecked. Several thousand persons were on the grounds attending a Fourth of July celebration and political rally.

United States Senator T. P. Gore, who had just finished speaking when the crowd was driven to shelter, was not injured.

The dead are Hooper McKeel, a youth, of Sallisaw, and John Stewart, a farmer, of Atkins, Okla. Of the injured, George Martin, Superintendent of the Sallisaw Light and Power Company; James Redding, a lineman; Albert Peters, and Mrs. Martha Foster of Sallisaw are not expected to recover. A score or more persons were also knocked down and bruised.

FINES ROAD FOR CRUELTY.

Central Must Pay $100 for Neglecting Cattle in Transit.

Judge Hand, in the Federal District Court, ordered the New York Central and Hudson River Railway yesterday to pay $100 of the $500 which District Attorney Marshall had asked as the penalty for a violation of the law to prevent cruelty to animals while they are being transported by rail. It was charged that cattle, loaded on a car at Montrose, Canada, on Feb. 7, were not unloaded for 28 hours, and did not receive proper rest, water and food.

The company admitted the violation but asserted that the train was delayed between Albany and New York, where there are no facilities for caring for the cattle.

HAVE IT ON YOUR TABLE
TODAY
IT'S THE NATIONAL WATER

MRS. ANGLE IN JAIL BY CORONER'S ORDER

Stamford Widow Locked Up When Lawyer Refuses to Allow Her to Testify at Inquest.

SHE TALKS TO BALLOU'S SON

Begs Him to Believe Her Innocent, but He Turns Away from Her in Silence.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 3.—Coroner John J. Phelan today ordered that Mrs. Helen M. Angle be held without bail pending the result of his inquest in the case of Waldo R. Ballou, who was found dying on the night of June 23 in front of the Rippowam Building, in which Mrs. Angle had apartments. As soon as the Coroner had instructed him to do so Chief of Police Brennan took Mrs. Angle to the police d

CHANCE FOR HUERTA TO QUIT GRACEFULLY

Sunday's Election Offers It, Though Rebels Won't Recognize Successor.

PRESSURE ON CARRANZA

Washington Advisers Urge Him to Hasten Answer to Mediators —Won't See Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—With the mediation conferences indefinitely adjourned, interest in the Mexican situation is turned altogether toward Mexico. There, two events of unusual importance may occur within the next few days. Next Sunday a Presidential election will be held in the Federal States of Mexico that may give Gen. Huerta his cue for an exit from the Provisional Presidency. At the same time a conference is going on near Torreon that may result either in a definite settlement of the difficulties between the First Chief and Gen. Villa, or in a definite break that will split the Constitutionalist Party in twain.

Aside from the dramatic interest in anything tending toward Gen. Huerta's elimination after his dogged campaign to maintain himself in power, the balance of interest sags heavily toward Torreon. An adjustment of differences might pave the way for the sending of Constitutionalist representatives to confer with Gen. Huerta's representatives who have just left Niagara Falls, while a definite breach would make such representatives, even if sent, mere puppets, representing no recognized authority.

But neither of these eventualities is expected to deter the Constitutionalists from prosecuting the war in the direction of Mexico City. A definite split after the bitter passages of words that have already taken place could now mean nothing less than a civil war within a civil war. But on its outer edge there would still be civil war against Gen. Huerta. And a patching up of differences is only asked by Gen. Villa on the basis of his unrestricted march upon Mexico City. Gen. Carranza also believes in a rough policy toward the Cientificos, and to that extent agrees with his turbulent military commander.

In either case such negotiations as might be entered into with Gen. Huerta's agents would be nothing less than negotiations for his surrender. Prospects for the success of these negotiations would rise and fall as the Constitutionalist armies by further victories or unexpected reverses made the situation of the Huertistas more desperate or gave them hopes of further staving off ultimate complete surrender.

But while reports of disagreement between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa seemed for a while to give Gen. Huerta's men renewed hopes, the fall of Zacatecas and the evacuation of Aguascalientes have neutralized them. In addition, the recess of the mediators without bringing the Huertistas and Carranzistas face to face across a council table seems to have given the Huertistas the impression that they have been left to their fate at the hands of the Constitutionalists.

Little Hope from the Election.

It is hardly expected that any conceivable result of next Sunday's election can modify that fate. The Mexican Constitution provides that a Presidential election, to be determinative, must be held in at least a majority of the country's polling places. It will, of course, be impossible for Gen. Huerta, in ordering the election, to establish that condition. He might, however, if he wished to do so, make the man who received the largest vote his Secretary of State and then resign, so as to give him the succession to the Presidency.

Gen. Carranza was today urged by his representatives in Washington to hasten his decision relative to sending representatives to confer with the Huerta delegates about the internal affairs of Mexico and the pacification of that republic. Rafael Zubaran, his special envoy in Washington, sent a long telegraphic report on the situation to Gen. Carranza at Saltillo. On the message told of the return of the American delegates from Niagara and the plans of the mediators for taking a recess while waiting for the answer of the Constitutionalists.

In diplomatic, but nevertheless firm, language it was pointed out to Gen. Carranza that it was two weeks ago tonight that Dr. Naon, the Argentine Minister, was in Washington in conference with President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and Luis Cabrera, and that tomorrow would mark the passing of two weeks since Gen. Carranza was invited by the mediators to send representatives to confer with the Huerta delegates. It was likewise pointed out to Gen. Carranza in this message that a full week had elapsed since his first reply to that invitation had been received. This was the reply of last Saturday, in which Gen. Carranza asked for a few days more time in which to canvass the sentiment of his Generals, signatories to the plan of Guadalupe.

The purpose of these diplomatic suggestions is to hasten the answer of Gen. Carranza, which was expected several days ago, but has not yet arrived, and no word has been received from Gen. Carranza as to when this answer will be received. Constitutionalists here feel certain that Gen. Carranza's message will indicate a willingness to have his representatives confer with the Huerta delegates, but the lapse of time since the invitation was sent is beginning to inspire doubt and unrest over the attitude of the Constitutionalists. So far as the Constitutionalists here profess to know, several more days may elapse before Gen. Carranza's answer comes.

For the first time since the Niagara Falls peace conference was begun, Secretary Bryan admitted today that the fulfillment of the agreements reached there between the American and Mexican delegates was conditional on the establishment of a provisional Government in Mexico City. Heretofore Mr. Bryan has declared in every reference to the Niagara Falls negotiations that satisfactory progress was being made.

His statement today is of no particular importance, as it was merely a repetition of what has been known, but it confirms the understanding that the Wilson Administration has no intention of declaring that it has obtained reparation for the Tampico indignity and that it will withdraw the American armed forces from Vera Cruz before the internal troubles of Mexico have been adjusted.

Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court and Frederick W. Lehmann, who were the American delegates to the mediation conference, reached Washington from Niagara Falls today. They called at the White House just before the beginning of the regular Cabinet meeting and were greeted cordially by President Wilson.

"I'm proud of the way you represented the United States," the President told them. No conferences between the American delegates and President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were held. Mr. Bryan said that the Government had been kept acquainted with the progress of the negotiations and that a conference at this time was not necessary.

Departure of Huerta's Nephews.

There have been indications lately that a crisis was expected at Mexico City. Threats from the bandit chief, Zapata, that he would cut off the city's electric and water supplies made the crisis seem imminent. And in spite of Gen. Huerta's denial that he was sending his family out of the country, one of his brothers is already in California, while his nephews, Gen. Joaquin Maass, Gen. Mario Maass, and Major Daniel Maass, have left the capital en route for Europe.

But as things stand now the only reason for Gen. Huerta to resign his post in favor of one of his supporters would be that he was weary of his heavy labors and realized that the end was near. It is known that no one who would take up the reins of power let fall by Gen. Huerta would be recognized by the Constitutionalists. And, needless to say, that expresses also the attitude of the United States.

Once Gen. Huerta had a plan of resigning in favor of Gen. Fernando Gonzales, who would issue an appeal to all good Mexicans to rally to resist the American invasion. But the signing of the protocols has destroyed that fear as a political asset.

What Washington most wants to see happen in Mexico is the further defeat of the Federals and the continued advance of the Constitutionalist armies upon Mexico City. Such a development, it is thought, would more quickly bring about a termination of hostilities than anything that might be accomplished at Torreon in the conferences of the friends of the two estranged rebel chieftains.

Perhaps if the Constitutionalists advance a little nearer the Capital, or if danger of its capture by Zapata becomes too great, the Huertistas may be driven to the desired surrender, simply on conditions guaranteeing their lives and their personal and real property.

Constitutionalists have already indicated plainly that they would agree to no conditions guaranteeing the payment of Gen. Heurta's debts or the carrying out of his concessions.

HUERTA'S NEPHEWS DEPART.

Three Maass Brothers Going to Europe on a Military Mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—Gen. Joaquin Maass, until recently commander of the San Luis Potosi division; his brother, Mario, Sub-Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Industry, and a third brother, Major Daniel Maass, left the capital tonight for Puerto Mexico, en route to Europe. It is said that the brothers, who are nephews of President Huerta, are charged with a military commission to the Governments of Europe.

The party will board l'Espagne of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, sailing for France.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had an opportunity today of hearing from Senora Huerta, the President's wife, the denial of the report that she was planning to leave the country for Europe.

"I authorize you," she said, "to deny that report categorically. It is totally false that I have had any thought of leaving Mexico, as there is no reason, nor do I think there will be any reason for my taking such a step."

Querido Moheno, Minister of Commerce and Industry, presented his resignation today, which was accepted.

Moheno's resignation marks the departure from the Cabinet of another of the so-called "Big Four" who in Congress largely contributed to excite and prejudice public opinion against Madero. The other three were José Maria Lozano, who some time ago resigned the Portfolio of Communications and Public Works; Nemesio Garcia Naranjo, the present Minister of Public Instruction, and Francisco Olaguibel, who for a time was Huerta's Sub-Secretary and Acting Secretary of Foreign Relations.

These men, with Jesus Rabago, editor of Manana, were the most formidable militant elements of the anti-Maderista movement, and paved the way for Madero's downfall.

Señor Moheno, when interviewed, said that his chief reason for resigning was ill-health. He recently said that he was only awaiting the solution of the conflict with the United States to carry out his wish of retiring to private life.

There is a general disposition to view things hopefully, now that the dispute with the United States has been adjusted on terms regarded as, on the whole, favorable to Mexico. It is considered of the highest importance that internal questions be settled without delay, and for this purpose it is recognized as necessary that a Provisional Government be set up with which the rebels will treat. It is rumored that action to this end is likely to follow close upon the ratification of the protocol by the Mexican Senate, and Chief Justice Francisco S. Carbajal is mentioned as a likely nominee to the Foreign Relations portfolio, acceptance of which would place him in line for the Provisional Presidency if Gen. Huerta, satisfied with having concluded an honorable peace with the United States and opening a way for the settlement of the internal conflict, should decide to retire.

It is reported that next Sunday's elections may solve the problem of a rapprochement with the rebels through the putting up of candidates with whom they will be willing to negotiate a settlement. Among the possible tickets along these lines, that of Pedro Lascurain and Gen. José Refugio Velasco, as President and Vice President, respectively, is talked of.

Contrary to expectations, the Niagara Falls protocol was not discussed in the Senate today.

It is reported that a telegram was received by the War Department today stating that Gen. Carranza, while considering himself entitled to the Presidency, in accordance with the plan of Guadalupe, has renounced his claims, in view of the country's difficult situation.

Gen. Blanquet was asked tonight about the engagement last night with the Zapatistas between the stations of Tres Marias and El Parque, on the Cuernavaca Railway. The Minister said the rebels were routed and that their losses were heavy.

Many army officers and others congratulated Gen. Huerta today on the second anniversary of the battle of Bachimba, won by him for Madero in 1912 over Orozco.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—President Huerta tonight accepted the resignation of Querido Moheno, Minister of Commerce and Industry. Senor Moheno in announcing this afternoon that he had tendered his resignation, categorically denied that it had been demanded by the President because he awarded oil concessions to persons connected with a big American oil company. He said he was retiring because of his health.

MEDIATORS LEAVE BUFFALO.

Dr. Naon Starts for Washington—Senor Suarez Coming Here.

BUFFALO, July 3.—Two more members of the mediation conference which met at Niagara Falls to compose the Mexican situation departed for the East this evening. Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Minister from Argentina, started for Washington at 7:45 P. M., and Minister Suarez of Chile went to New York.

The Huerta delegates to the conference paid a flying visit to Buffalo today and met Dr. Naon at his hotel. It was said to have been only a casual meeting, and no significance was attached to it. They returned to Niagara Falls this evening. Emilio Rabasa will leave there for New York tomorrow, and Luis Elguero will go to Montreal.

REBELS IMPRISON BRITISH VICE CONSUL

Douglas Accused of Aiding the Federals in Siege of Zacatecas.

NEW BENTON CASE FEARED

U. S. Consul Hamm Sent to See That Court Martial Is Conducted Fairly.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 3.—Albert St. Clair Douglas, British Vice Consul at Zacatecas, has been arrested by the Constitutionalists, held for court martial and may be shot. This information, which was telegraphed to Washington, on its receipt, was received here today by Vice Consul H. C. Myles from James Coldwell, British Vice Consular Agent at Zacatecas.

The telegram from Coldwell said that Douglas had been arrested and imprisoned on the charge that he assisted the Federals prior to and during the siege of Zacatecas. Douglas denied that he had acted in any other than his official capacity and insisted that his actions were absolutely neutral throughout the Zacatecas campaign. The rebels, however, refused to release him and are now preparing a summary court martial.

Myles, immediately on receiving the telegram, after notifying the British Embassy, got into communication with prominent rebel officials here. Just what demands he made upon them is not known, but a promise was exacted that the trial of the British Consul would not be started until the American Consul, Theodore Hamm arrived at Zacatecas from Durango to see that the proceedings were according to law.

No word was given out regarding the character of the communication sent to the British Embassy in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Department of State and the British Embassy are seriously worried over what threatens to be a repetition of the Benton case in the arrest by Constitutionalists of Albert St. Clair Douglas, British Vice Consul at Zacatecas. Mr. Douglas is threatened with court-martial on a charge of aiding the Federals, and the prospect of quick execution has been held out. Mr. Douglas appealed to the British Embassy two days ago, and the Embassy, after directing the British Consular agent at Torreon to take the matter up directly with Gen. Villa, solicited the good offices of the State Department.

The specific charge against Mr. Douglas is that he instructed the Federal troops in military tactics prior to the capture of Zacatecas by the rebels. But, according to information received here, though Mr. Douglas was pointedly requested by the Federals to instruct them, he consistently refused to aid them in any way. This information has been laid before the State Department and Gen. Villa.

The State Department promptly undertook to use its good offices in behalf of the Englishman, but so far has received no answer to such representations, as it was made through Consular Agent Carothers to Gen. Villa or Gen. Carranza. But the embassy has heard from the British Consular Agent at Torreon that Gen. Villa seemed inclined to take a reasonable view of the case and had promptly telegraphed the General in command at Zacatecas to give Mr. Douglas a fair trial and to take no hasty steps. As far as this information goes it is assumed by authorized officials here, but Mr. Douglas's official position makes any measures against his person extremely serious.

Benton, who was murdered in Gen. Villa's office at Juarez, if not by Gen. Villa's own hand, was a private citizen, but Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons said flatly that if the faction to which Benton's murderers belonged ever got to a position of responsibility full reparation would be demanded.

Even in that case Sir Edward evidently had in mind the possibility of sending a punitive expedition into Mexico for he said the cost would be prohibitive. But that was before the rebels captured Tampico. Now punitive measures could be undertaken at little cost and with little danger, as Tampico could be destroyed by British ships without the landing of a single man. The Constitutionalist lack of a port at the time of the murder of Benton was mentioned by Sir Edward as one reason for not undertaking sharp reprisals.

It is hoped, however, that Douglas will be released after full explanation has been made. Benton was apparently murdered in hot blood after harsh words had passed between him and Villa. In this instance Gen. Villa has no personal interest or personal anger, and it is hoped that his interposition will prevent serious developments.

CARRANZA WON'T SEE VILLA.

Discussion of Their Differences Must Be Through Agents Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 3.—That Carranza is adopting a cold and unbending attitude as regards mediation between himself and Villa over their many differences is indicated by the fact that Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commander of the Eastern Division and a strong Carranzista, has been to date, and will continue to be, Gen. Carranza's representative at any conference that may be held.

Carranza, it became known today, has flatly refused to confer personally with Villa or to transact any business with him except through agents. For this reason Gen. Filipe Angeles, the ex-Federal artillery expert who was recently prominently mentioned as provisional President, is working for the complete elimination of Carranza. Reports of the attitude taken by Angeles were brought to the border today by Americans arriving from the south. They say that Angeles has for some time strongly advised Villa to assert himself and drop the sham of taking any orders from the First Chief. It is his opinion that, should an open break come, Carranza's Generals would come over to Villa, just as Gen. Chao, who was removed from the Governorship of Chihuahua by Villa and was always considered a strong Carranzista, did. Angeles is also said to be keeping an eye on Washington, fearing that the dictatorial attitude of Carranza may be causing lack of confidence there in the rebel cause, which may result in the strict embargo on arms and ammunition being maintained indefinitely.

The Guiterrez and Orozco bands are again active in Western Chihuahua and are committing many depredations. A force of rebels sent against them from Pearson was ambushed and twenty-eight of the rebels were killed. A repair gang on the Northwestern Railroad, together with a rebel guard, was routed this morning at a point fifty miles south of the border.

Huge shipments of supplies, including 20,000 pairs of shoes, have gone south in the last few days. This is taken as indicating that Villa, irrespective of any mediation programme, plans to continue the southward campaign on his own responsibility.

TORREON, July 3.—The delegation of the Division of the Northeast arrived here this afternoon to participate in conferences tomorrow for the purpose of adjusting differences between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa.

"The conferences will take place tomorrow, after which I may have a statement to make," said Gen. Villa today. "At present it would be useless to say anything. I still hope that matters can be adjusted satisfactorily. That some of my enemies have talked is no good reason why I should offend good taste."

Gen. Villa with his staff and representatives in the conference met the delegates representing the Eastern Division of Gen. Gonzales at the railroad station here.

FIGHT VILLA IN COURT.

Carranzistas Try to Keep 30,000,000 Paper Pesos Out of His Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Information that the breach between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa was still far from healed came to light here today in an amusing but significant way, when prominent members of the Constitutionalist junta filed in the local Federal court a petition for a restraining order to prevent certain express companies from delivering to an agent of Gen. Villa 30,000,000 pesos in paper money engraved in Washington for the First Chief. The express companies will be heard tomorrow morning.

Before the friction between the two Constitutionalist leaders reached an acute stage, orders were issued to the Norris Peters Company of Washington by Felix Villareal to print large quantities of Constitutionalist paper money. Delivery was made in installments, and payments for it were made through the Riggs National Bank. To insure a high standard of engraving Mr. Villareal had Santiago Winfield, a Constitutionalist with Villa sympathies, installed in the engraving rooms as inspector for the Constitutionalists.

That arrangement worked well enough as long as Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa were on good terms. But the recent break between them seems to have raised the question of ownership of the paper money. Three days ago, after 30,000,000 pesos of the currency, worth about 15 cents a peso, was shipped to Mr. Winfield's address in El Paso, Mr. Winfield left Washington. The suit in court today was begun to prevent the money being turned over to Mr. Winfield, who it is feared might feel that his duty would compel him to pay it to Gen. Villa instead of to the First Chief.

In spite of the currency's depreciation a shipment of 30,000,000 pesos might have an important bearing on the negotiations now in progress near Torreon between the friends of the estranged leaders. Gen. Villa is known to be short of ammunition and coal, and the receipt of what would be considered as about $4,000,000 gold would greatly strengthen his hands.

VEXATIOUS REBEL OIL TAX.

It May Drive Foreign Operators Out of the Tampico District.

Special to The New York Times.

ARANSAS PASS, Texas, July 3.—Passengers on E. L. Doheny's yacht Wakiva, which arrived here today, report that conditions in the Tampico oil region are badly unsettled. The rebels are endeavoring to put an export tax on oil that would more than double the cost of fuel for steamships, and the managers of the various oil companies refuse to comply with the exorbitant demand. As a result the oil men are holding themselves in readiness to get out whenever the situation become serious.

Mr. Doheny has large oil interests near Tampico.

DOUBTS WILSON'S SINCERITY.

Argentine Public Opinion Affected by Herald's Mexican Charges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, July 3.—The New York Herald's charges of duplicity in Mexican negotiations on Secretary Bryan's part have been republished here, producing a very bad effect. The public now doubts the sincerity of President Wilson's Mexican policy, and thinks that favors to corporations may offset the good effect of the mediation.

The visiting American professors were guests of the President at the Colon Theatre last night.

PEACE FORUM'S OFFER.

President Tupper at Saltillo to Help Consititutionalists.

SALTILLO, July 3.—Gen. Venustiano Carranzo conferred today over a direct wire with Constitutionalist representatives in Washington, but made no statement as to what was discussed.

It is expected the Constitutionalists' reply to the meadiators, who have offered to use their good offices in arranging a conference between representatives of the Constitutionalist and Huerta delegates, will be forwarded within a few days. It was stated today that replies had not been received from Generals in the field to whom the proposal was submitted by Gen. Carranza.

Henry Allen Tupper, President of the International Peace Forum, has arrived here to offer his services in advancing the Constitutionalist cause in the United States. He conferred with Isidro Fabela, Acting Secretary of Foreign Relations, and probably will have a conference with Gen. Carranza later. Mr. Tupper previously had wired asking if he would be received and was assured that he would be welcome.

EVEN GRAPE JUICE BANNED.

Ginger Ale Also Denied Congressional Visitors to Battleship Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 3.—More than a score of Congressmen, with Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland, a number of Lieutenant Governors of various States and other officials, were the first persons, outside those on the official roster of the navy, to feel the effects of Secretary Daniels's "dry" order, which went into effect upon all United States naval vessels and in the navy yards and stations at midnight June 30.

It was when the party, who are here for the Independence Day celebration, were taken to League Island to inspect the battleship Michigan, which recently returned from Vera Cruz, that the force of the Secretary's order were felt after a long and dusty automobile trip to and from Valley Forge. Capt. Albert P. Niblack of the Michigan was showing the visitors over his ship and they duly came to his quarters.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I would like to offer you some refreshments, but you came too late."

Members of the party at once looked at their watches and learned that it was only a little after 6 o'clock.

"I don't mean too late today," explained the Captain, "but too late in the year. You should have been here before June 30. You know, of course, of the Secretary's order."

"But how about some ginger ale?" queried a thirsty lawmaker.

"Ginger ale has 6 per cent. of alcohol in its composition," said the now smiling Captain, "and, therefore, we do not allow it to come aboard."

"How about some grape juice?" asked another Congressman.

"Grape juice," said the imperturbable Captain, "contains 2 per cent. of alcohol, and no alcohol for drinking purposes is permitted aboard the ship."

There was water—but water was not what the majority wanted just then. Two or three fingers of liquor in seltzer was the real need. The young naval officers who heard the dialogue smiled happily as the dusty statesmen went over the side to inspect the site for the proposed 1,700-foot dry dock.

MITCHEL GOT VIEWS FOR COLONEL'S EARS

Malone at Luncheon Said Some Democrats Favored Him for Governor.

ONE GUEST FOR WHITMAN

Polk, Schneider, Cowan at Mayor's Conference a Few Hours Before Roosevelt's Pittsburgh Attack.

When Mayor Mitchel went to Oyster Bay on Thursday to visit Col. Roosevelt he was armed with a lot of political information and impressions gathered at a luncheon in the Downtown Association on Tuesday. The luncheon was arranged by Corporation Counsel Polk, and the guests, besides Mr. Mitchel—if he wasn't the real host—were County Clerk Schneider, Dudley Field Malone, John F. Cowan, and ex-Alderman John T. McCall. No secret was made of the fact that the purpose of the gathering was to discuss the political situation from the viewpoint of the unadulterated independent. None of those present was supposed to hesitate in expressing his real opinion. The result was a perfectly frank expression from all of them.

At the very outset it was argued that it would be easy to get the disgruntled Democrats in the State behind the Colonel and that he would threaten such inroads in the Republican ranks as to scare Chairman Barnes from doing anything else except indorse him.

"Barnes would have to swallow him," it was said.

One of the guests was very much opposed to this plan. He said that if he had to swallow any candidate who was not a straightout Democrat it would be a straightout Republican.

"I'm for District Attorney Whitman," he said.

This declaration provoked some protest but the Whitman advocate silenced it by a statement that if Mr. Roosevelt was nominated he would surely lose. He insisted that the Colonel could not win.

"Once Col Roosevelt squeezed into the Governorship," said the Whitman man, "but every other time he ran for office he ran behind his ticket. I believe he is the weakest man that could be named for Governor. Let me tell you that if Mr. Roosevelt is nominated Gov. Glynn will be the Tammany candidate, and Glynn will win. He could beat the Colonel easily. But if Mr. Whitman is nominated with the independent indorsement, Gov. Glynn would find that his business interests would not permit him to make the race. Col. Roosevelt says Mr. Whitman can be controlled by Barnes. Well, I happen to know that no man can control Mr. Whitman. He is too courageous to bend the knee to any man in the world."

Mr. Schneider said he was inclined to indorse this statement of the situation. He was also fairly certain that to nominate the Colonel would be to invite defeat and insure the election of the Tammany candidate.

Mr. Malone said there was a prevalent idea that the Colonel was stronger than any other man. Mr. Malone was told to study the figures of the elections in this State in which the Colonel was polled the support of his fellow citizens. Mayor Mitchel had remained silent up to this point.

He broke in to suggest that a big, strong Democrat be chosen, one that would be able to win the confidence of the voters of the State and who would also be acceptable to the Administration. A little later Mr. Mitchel said that perhaps such a man as Mr. Polk might fill the bill. A brief silence followed this suggestion.

Then the Whitman advocate bowed politely to Mr. Polk and said he hoped to be excused, but without intending any offense, he thought Mr. Polk's nomination would not serve at all.

There followed a general discussion in which it was said an understanding had been arrived at by William R. Hearst and Gov. Glynn during their recent trip to Chicago to the effect that the Governor was to receive the support of Mr. Hearst for Governor and Mr. Glynn was to throw the weight of his influence to Mr. Hearst for United States Senator. One of the guests said he understood that Tammany Leader Murphy and Mr. Polk were on good terms. This was admitted to be the fact and it was intimated that perhaps Tammany might support Mr. Polk.

"Yes," said one of the company, "Tammany would support Polk like it supported Hearst. Its support was all right up to the time the votes were cast. It helped Hearst $490,000 to make that race and he was beaten. Has Mr. Polk got twice that amount of money to spend on the chance of reaching the Governor's chair? It would take that much and then he wouldn't win. I don't want any Tammany indorsement for any candidate I vote for."

One of the men said it was very difficult to build up any kind of a political organization without patronage. Then he turned to the Mayor and asked:

"Have you got any patronage left?"

"I think I have a few inspectorships," replied Mr. Mitchel.

"Oh, they are no good," was the reply. "You have distributed all the places you had among men who are absolutely of no use in an emergency like this. Rightly used, the patronage you had might have solved the difficulty for us and made the path clear. But not now. It's too late."

The Whitman man said he could not understand why some followers of the Wilson Administration wanted to have Mr. Roosevelt nominated.

"Why do they want to draft him?" was asked of Mr. Malone.

"Because they think he would have the best chance of winning," was the reply.

Another one of the guests said that he thought Mr. Whitman was getting a raw deal. He called attention to the fact that when Mr. Roosevelt said Mr. Whitman was controlled by Barnes the statement was sent to all the newspapers in the State, but when Mr. Whitman denied that there was any truth in the statement the news was confined to the newspapers in this city. Then he said:

"If you want to make sure of winning this State in the Fall and have a Governor that will not play politics with Tammany or with anybody else, but who will give us a fine administration, let us all get behind Mr. Whitman and put him in the field. Then we'll be doing something. Don't you really think so?"

There was a murmur of assent. One of the men asked what ex-Gov. Sulzer was going to do and how many votes he would get if he ran for office. The Whitman man replied in this way:

"Sulzer could poll from 75,000 to 100,000 votes as an independent candidate, and nearly all of them would be Democratic votes. He would roll up a large block of the votes along the east side of this borough, where he is very strong, and other big blocks of them would come from anti-Tammany sections up the State. He couldn't hurt Mr. Whitman, because the latter is a straight goods Republican, but he would kill off any candidate that had the Tammany indorsement, or any candidate that was hoping to win by a fusion of all the political elements. That's where Sulzer fits in."

One of the party said that upon reflection he thought Mr. Whitman would make the strongest candidate because Tammany could not attack him viciously. He added:

"Tammany's indorsement of Whitman for District Attorney put the stamp of righteousness upon him so far as Tammany was concerned. Tammany couldn't send its spellbinders out to say the man it supported for an important office a short time ago was unfit for a still higher office. The nomination of Mr. Whitman would put Tammany in a hole."

This statement provoked laughter. It was agreed that this point was well taken. One of the men present said yesterday to the reporter of THE TIMES that the discussion must have clearly shown Mayor Mitchel that neither Col. Roosevelt nor any member of the present city administration would make a strong enough candidate to beat Gov. Glynn.

POLITICS TABOO, MAYOR SAYS.

Colonel Gave Him a Rifle Sight for Tiger Hunting, Though.

According to Mayor Mitchel politics was tabooed as a topic of discussion at his visit with Col. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill on Thursday evening. The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel were the guests of the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner. There were other dinner guests, among them Judge William L. Ransom, who is one of the directing forces in the Bull Moose organization in this State.

The Colonel, according to Mayor Mitchel, presented him with an extraordinarily fine rifle sight that the Mayor actually coveted and offered to lend him a rifle which he had used to bring down big game for the purpose of having it copied.

"Was it the idea that you were to bring down the Tammany Tiger with it?" the Mayor was asked.

"Well, the Colonel has shot jaguars with it," the Mayor replied with a laugh.

Mayor Mitchel was very anxious to have it emphatically said that he was not a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination this year, and that if he was designated for any nomination in the primaries against his will, he would feel bound to decline it.

"I owe the fusion forces, to whom I owe my nomination for Mayor and to whom I made certain very definite and specific pledges, to stay right where I am," said the Mayor. "There is plenty of work for me to do right here, and I am going to do it."

On the other hand, it is understood that the Mayor will feel free to act as he sees fit, or as the people want him to, in 1916, when there will be another Gubernatorial election in this State.

There was absolutely no suggestion that I run for any office," said Mayor Mitchel in discussing his meeting with Col. Roosevelt. "The Colonel, I think, appreciated my position."

"Would you give your support to any candidate that had the indorsement of the Progressives and the independent Democrats?" the Mayor was asked.

"That is a bridge I will not cross until I get to it," said Mayor Mitchel. "I know of any number of men who would make good candidates for Governor."

There have been rumors that a coalition between the anti-Tammany Democrats and the Progressives in the campaign this Fall was not entirely out of the question. All these rumors, however, made the rounds prior to the Colonel's Pittsburgh speech, in which he made such a ferocious attack on the Wilson Administration. The Independent anti-Tammany Democrats are all Wilson Democrats.

ROOSEVELT'S TIME ALL FOR POLITICS; QUITS AS EDITOR

Continued from Page 1.

lowed you are, whether you will or not, the inevitable leader.

But history has abundantly demonstrated the truth that no man can be both the leader of a great political party and an editor of an independent journal. The demands of the political campaign and of the editorial office are inconsistent. Our intimate fellowship has increased the affection and esteem of all your associates for you; the events of the past five years have increased our faith in the righteousness and ultimate success of the principles of which you are America's greatest interpreter. I am especially glad, as are all my associates, to be assured by you that you will continue as special contributor to use the columns of the Outlook as your chief means of interpreting these principles through the printed page. Sincerely yours, LYMAN ABBOTT.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Special Contributor Now.

As indicated in the foregoing letters, Mr. Roosevelt will contribute to The Outlook during the coming year a series of exclusive special articles, the first of which is entitled "The People and Judge-Made Laws." This will be followed from time to time by other articles from his pen on important questions of domestic and international interest.

When Col. Roosevelt became associated with The Outlook beginning May 5, 1909, it was announced by that publication that he would be something more than a contributor; in fact, his place was regarded as analogous to that of a "consulting engineer" who would be called into conference with the staff, the same as was done on "any big undertaking like the Panama Canal."

It was pointed out in the announcement of the Outlook at that time that, as the beginning of the nineteenth century had been marked by a movement toward political democracy, so had the beginning of the twentieth century been characterized by a movement toward industrial democracy, and that in the latter movement Theodore Roosevelt had been recognized as a world leader. Thereupon the Outlook congratulated itself on the fact that his leadership, expressed for seven years in his Presidential messages, was thenceforth to be expressed through its columns.

When Col. Roosevelt shortly thereafter started on his African hunt, he wrote articles for The Outlook from time to time on passing incidents and questions, though the narrative of his hunting trip was chronicled exclusively in Scribner's Magazine.

It was rumored in May a year ago that the Colonel was about to sever his connection with The Outlook, because he demanded more pay, and this was not granted to him. At the time, Lawrence Abbott denied the report, and explained that the Colonel had a contract with the publication which had no time limit to it. It was generally understood that Col. Roosevelt drew $30,000 a year from The Outlook.

Again there were reports of a disagreement when W. B. Howland, Vice President and publisher of The Outlook, with which he had been connected for twenty-three years, resigned, while retaining his share in the ownership of the publication, and bought a large share in the Independent.

Mr. Howland, a Progressive, had taken a prominent part in the Colonel's campaign, and it was said that he and the Colonel did not agree with the Abbotts on certain Progressive policies. Nothing came of this reported break, and again on July 25 of the same year, when it was whispered that the Colonel was about to leave The Outlook, Lawrence Abbott emphatically denied that their "intimate relations" had undergone any change.

PLANS FUSION IN THE STATE.

Colonel Seeks an Independent Democrat to Head Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 3.—There was a persistent report here today, following the visit of Mayor Mitchel last night, that Col. Roosevelt, defeated in his hope of arranging some sort of a working agreement with the anti-Barnes Republicans, was seeking escape from the nomination of a straight Progressive ticket in this State next Fall by laying plans for a Fusion or anti-boss campaign.

Strength was added to this report by the fact that it was understood, upon excellent authority, that other independent Democrats of prominence would soon put in an appearance at Sagamore Hill. The Colonel refused to affirm or deny the report or to enter into any discussion of New York State politics tonight.

The impression here was that Col. Roosevelt and Mayor Mitchel had a very intimate talk about the situation. It is believed that the name of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, a cousin of Col. Roosevelt's, was mentioned as a possible candidate in the event that a fusion movement could be arranged. Franklin D. Roosevelt is an independent Democrat and a great favorite of President Wilson.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, it is said, has had thoughts of a nomination as Governor. According to State Senator Thomas O'Keefe of this town, a strong anti-Murphy Democrat, Mr. Roosevelt once said to him at Washington that he would like a nomination on the Democratic ticket with the Progressive indorsement, but that he believed there was no chance of such an outcome.

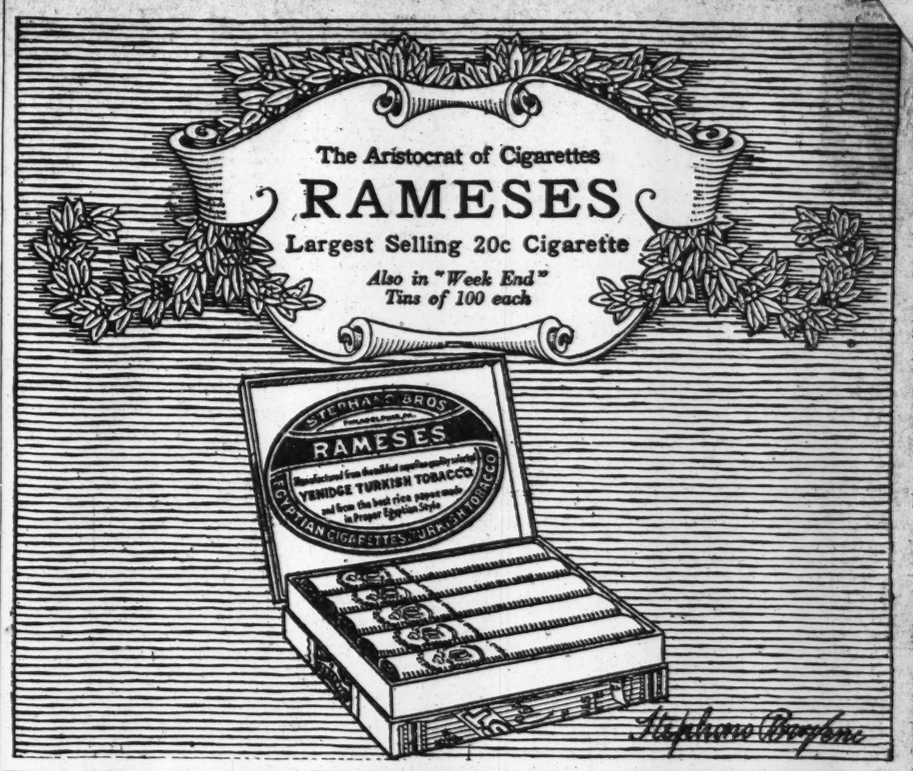
When Col. Roosevelt sailed for Spain he issued a statement in which he practically sounded a call for a fusion movement against the bosses. He said the time had come for all good citizens to forget their party affiliations and fight for good government. In view of the present agitation this statement has been recalled as significant.

Challenge to Penrose.

Col. Roosevelt tonight replied to Senator Boies Penrose, who said yesterday in Pittsburgh that he was tired of being assailed by the Colonel and would make public some unwritten history if the Colonel did not let up. Apparently Col. Roosevelt had regained all of his old-time vigor when he read the dictated this challenge to Penrose:

"I shall be delighted to have Mr. Penrose publish any letters of mine and I shall publish some of them myself in case he does not publish those I think it best to have published."

The Colonel spent a quiet day. One man, owner of a cure for malaria, called to see him and offered a cure composed principally of saltpetre, he said. When he was unable to see the Colonel he mailed the medicine.



CUSTOMS MEN DIDN'T GET THIS FINE FOOD

Incoming Stewards, Ignorant of McAdoo's Order, Had Prepared Holiday Repasts.

BUT NONE CAME TO PARTAKE

A Wonderful British Breakfast for 300 Men Wasted on the Mauretania.

The order prohibiting customs officials from eating on board Atlantic liners, which went into effect on Thursday, created great surprise yesterday to the chief stewards of the Mauretania, Carpathia, and Adriatic, who were all prepared to feed from 100 to 300 customs men at breakfast, luncheon or dinner according to the hour of arrival.

Chief Steward Jones of the Mauretania said he could not understand it. He had grilled soles, York ham and eggs, Cambridge sausages stuffed with tomatoes, grilled chicken, various kinds of cereals and fruits and rice cakes, all ready for breakfast, and no one came to eat.

R. M. Cooke, chief steward of the Carpathia, which arrived from Naples in time for luncheon, had pillau fowl, macaroni au gratin, bouillibaisse à la Marseillaise, thon à la Biskrah, and other delicacies prepared, but the official guests came not.

One solitary Acting Deputy Collector, who came up from Quarantine on the Adriatic, sat in the dining saloon and enjoyed the meal from the grapefruit cocktail to the coffee. He told the steward that he would like to take a menu to the pier to show the Acting Deputy Surveyors and Inspectors who were examining the baggage, and the Appraisers what had been provided for them, but he had not got the heart, he said.

This is what J. F. Stanyer, chief steward of the White Star liner Adriatic, had ready last night for the customs men to eat on the eve of their national celebration:

Grape Fruit en Cocktail.
Hors d'Oeuvre Varies.
Consomme Frold. Potage Stamboul.
Brill, Ravigote.
Lobster Newburg.
Chicken Croquettes, Perigord.
Southdown Mutton, Guava Jelly.
Duckling, Nivernaise.
Ribs and Sirloin of Beef, Raifort.
French Beans. Spring Carrots Vichy.
Potatoes—Boiled New and Browned.
Savoury Rice.
Salad Romaine.
Imperatrice Pudding.
Compote of Peaches. Patisserie Nespolitan.
French Ice Cream, Wafers.
Dessert. Coffee.

The customs officials who board the ships at Quarantine, generally two to six in number, are not included in the order forbidding feeding on liners issued by the Collector of the Port, it was said yesterday, nor are the two officers stationed at each pier while a ship is alongside.

DROP DYNAMITE CASES.

Tveitmoe, McCain, Davis and Others Go Free.

DAILY TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BLUE-RIBBON ROWING TROPHY FOR AMERICA

Two "Harvard" Crews Only Ones Left to Row for Grand Challenge Cup.

NICKALLS TIPS COLLEGIANS

Diamond Sculls Also Seems Sure to Leave England in Possession of Italian Sculler.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—American oarsmen covered themselves with glory today at Henley in two magnificent rowing races for the Grand Challenge Cup, which resulted in the final heat for the big event being left for two American crews to fight it out on Independence Day.

The Universities of Yale, Cornell, and Pennsylvania and the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia all made unsuccessful attempts to capture the trophy in past years, and tomorrow will mark America's first victory.

A bad break in the weather, with much rain, affected today's attendance, but Americans now in England will flock to Henley tomorrow to witness what promises to be a tremendous struggle between Harvard and Boston oarsmen.

Both American crews today rowed in grand form. Winnipeg led Harvard at the start, but the Americans rowed with splendid uniformity and dash throughout the trying race, stalling off the repeated spurts by the Canadians, and won by three-quarters of a length.

The Boston Boat Club had an even harder race against the Mayence crew of Germany, with the result in doubt right up to the finish, for the Germans put in some wonderful spurting and nearly got up, Boston winning by its forward canvas. The Boston crew is composed entirely of old Harvard men, so that it will be a big day for that university.

It is a notable coincidence that in both races the time for the half distance and the finish was precisely the same, namely, 3:24 to Fawley and 7:00 for the full distance.

The American contingent present was naturally elated, and showed the greatest enthusiasm for the Harvard crew, being heard all over the course.

HARVARD MEN IN SHELLS.

Victories a Big Triumph for Grads' and Undergraduates.

By The Associated Press.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 3.—The Grand Challenge Cup, the trophy emblematic of supremacy in eight-oared rowing and in rowing generally, will go to the United States this year, either in the possession of the Harvard University second eight-oared crew or the crew of the Union Boat Club of Boston, which is comprised of men who also learned their rowing at Harvard.

This fact was made certain today in the contests of the Henley regatta, when Harvard defeated the Winnipeg eight in the semi-finals and the Boston oarsmen took the measure of the Mayence crew in a stirring race. Two American crews tomorrow will strive over the course of 1 mile 550 yards to see which is the better, and that the race will be an exciting one was made evident by the time each made in gaining the final today. Both crews pulled their shells past the finish flag in seven minutes flat—time that had been beaten only on three previous occasions. Tomorrow will be the fourth time that foreigners have won the coveted trophy, but the first time that two crews from outside the United Kingdom have competed for it in the final.

To make matters worse for the English oarsmen the Diamond Sculls, the next important prize of the regatta, seems almost certain to go to Italy, as Giuseppe Sinigaglia has easily disposed of every oarsman he has raced against, including Robert Dibble of Toronto, the American champion, and should have no difficulty in defeating C. M. Stuart, Trinity, in the final tomorrow. Sinigaglia reached the final today by winning from Dibble, and Stuart won his place by defeating E. G. Williams of the Viking Rowing Club.

Englishmen Chagrined.

Englishmen make no attempt to hide their chagrin at this successful invasion of a sport which, until recent years, was considered exclusively Britain's own. However, they are still getting a lot of enjoyment out of the regatta by cheering the college crews in the minor events and looking on with admiration at the superb oarsmanship of the Americans and the sculling of the Italian. They are divided in their opinion as to what will be the result of the race tomorrow between Harvard and the Union Boat Club, but they confess that the Americans are likely to provide in the contest one of the greatest thrills ever experienced at Henley.

Both American crews tonight expressed the greatest confidence of their ability to be returned victors in tomorrow's race. The Harvard oarsmen said they would repeat their recent victory over Yale at New London and also over the crews at Philadelphia, while the Bostonians promise to prove that, but for a foul, they would have beaten the collegians in the American regatta.

The only thing now left to the Englishmen is the Henley record of 6 minutes 31 seconds, in which time the race has been rowed twice. The Americans will go after this record tomorrow.

The general opinion of the English oarsmen is that the American crews won their places in the final, despite their style, because their training methods were the better. Of the Harvard crew a Leander oarsman said tonight: "I have never seen a better crew. They row with perfect uniformity and are a credit to America, which has shown the world of sport what team work really means." Leander already is considering the possibility of raising a crew of experienced men to regain the trophy in 1915.

Guy Nickalls, who coached the Yale crew which recently defeated Harvard, said tonight of Robert P. Herrick, coach of the Harvard second crew and his men:

"Herrick has a great bunch of boys and has done wonders with them. He has taught them the exact English style. If Herrick continues to coach then I shall be nervous at New London next year. They have got a much better catch and swing than they had when they met Yale. The Boston men are the strongest crew, but they have not got the swing, and I believe the collegians will beat them."

Mr. Herrick tonight expressed his pleasure at the reception he and his men had received at the hands of the Englishmen.

Prince Alexander of Teck and Prince George, fourth son of King George, were interested spectators of the races.

Bad Weather for Rowing.

The races were rowed in miserably wet weather with a strong wind,, but the conditions did not, cause either of the American crews to vary the almost perfect watermanship they had shown since their arrival here, which has called forth the admiration of English experts.

The race between Harvard and Winnipeg, which came first, was a hard one, and was rowed in the best time recorded at this year's regatta. Winnipeg went away at 42 strokes while Harvard struck 38 to the minute. The Canadians gained a slight lead at the start and at the quarter mile were a quarter of a length in front. Harvard then came up and got the nose of their shell in front, but Winnipeg caught them again.

At the half mile the boats were level, but before the half-way mark was reached Harvard had pushed a little ahead again. The time was 3 minutes 24 seconds.

The Canadians then spurted and Harvard replied. Harvard then went in front and at the mile were leading by three-quarters of a length. They were rowing 36 to the minute and retained their advantage to the end, although the Canadians made a last great effort to overhaul them.

On crossing the line Harvard seemed perfectly fresh. They had maintained their form throughout and had rowed a perfect race in a drizzling rain and a strong following wind.

On the other hand, Winnipeg showed signs of faltering after passing the half-mile post and were rowed out at the finish, when they were just able to raise a feeble reply to Harvard's cheer.

When the second semi-final started excitement was keen. The American spectators, stirred to enthusiasm by Harvard's victory, cheered the Unions (also old Harvard oarsmen) as they left for the starting line.

The shells got off to a good start. The Germans began with forty-one strokes to the first minute, against Union's forty. Boston took the lead at once, and were leading by a good quarter of a length at the quarter mile.

The Germans then started rowing faster, but Boston appeared to have taken their measure.

At the half mile Boston was leading by half a length, but lost little of their advantage before the halfway mark was reached. The time was 0:3:24, and Boston was just leading.

The Germans were rowing forty strokes a minute at the three-quarter mile mark, where Boston was a mere quarter of a length ahead and rowing a long thirty-six.

Boston was still a quarter length in front at the mile, where the Germans spurted, but could not make any impression.

Another magnificent effort by the Germans in passing the grandstand brought them closer together, but the Bostonians passed the line with only part of the bow deck in front in seven minutes flat—the same excellent time as had been accomplished by their fellow-countrymen.

The Germans and Bostonians exchanged hearty cheers at the conclusion of the race, which found the Bostonians still fresh, while their opponents were completely rowed out.

The Harvard crew was composed as follows: Bow, L. Saltonstall, J. Talcott, H. H. Meyer, H. S. Middendorf, J. W. Middendorf, D. P. Morgan, and Louis Curtis; stroke, Charles Lunn; coxswain, H. L. Kreger.

The Union crew was as follows: Bow, J. Balch, E. Farley, R. Tappan, S. A. Sargent, J. E. Waide, L. Withington, and Paul Withington; stroke, R. Cutler; coxswain, C. P. Abeles.

ENGLAND'S FIFTH DEFEAT.

Grand Challenge Cup Has Been Won by Three Countries.

The Grand Challenge Cup which this year will come to the United States, has left England only on four other occasions. It was captured by the Royal Nautical Club of Ghent, Belgium, in 1906, 1907, and 1909, and by the Sydney Rowing Club, New South Wales, in 1912.

Many other American and foreign crews have tried for it in previous years. In 1895 Cornell was defeated in the fifth heat by Trinity; in 1896 Yale fell before Leander in the first heat, in 1897 Utrecht University succumbed to Leander in the third heat, in 1899 the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, was beaten by London in the sixth heat; in 1900 the Royal Nautical Club of Ghent, Belgium, lost to Leander in the third heat; in 1901 the University of Pennsylvania went down before Leander in the first heat, and the Royal Nautical Club of Ghent to the same club in the third heat; in 1902 the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto trailed Third Trinity in the fifth heat; in 1905 the Royal Nautical Club of Ghent lost to Leander in the final, after the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia had been defeated by the same club in the fourth heat; in 1906 the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto was defeated by Trinity Hall in the seventh heat.

The Diamond Sculls, emblematic of the world's sculling championship, have attracted many American oarsmen, but only one really representative sculler from the United States met with success. This was Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, who captured the event in 1897, although many British critics questioned his amateur status, owing to his father being engaged professionally in the sport. B. H. Howell, a New York oarsman, while a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, won the sculls in 1898 and 1899, but as he spent most of his life in England few credited the victory to America.

HOAX LURES SOCIETY AS MOVIE SUPERS

Leaders of London Social and Artistic Life Are Tricked by Barrie, Barker, and Shaw.

MIDNIGHT THEATRE SUPPER

Guests Secretly Filmed at Tables on Stage, Then as Audience in Auditorium for a Revue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—A colossal but brilliant hoax, whereby the Premier and Mrs. Asquith, the Duchess of Rutland, the Duchess of Sutherland, and 150 others prominent in the social and artistic life of London were made to play rôles as supers in a cinematograph film was carried through successfully in the small hours of this morning by that arch joker, Sir James Barrie, Granville Barker, who will produce Barrie's new play in the Fall, and George Bernard Shaw, who, when the proceedings were finishing, let the cat out of the bag.

The bait that lured the guests was an invitation from Barrie and Barker to a "cinematograph supper in two acts," at the Savoy Theatre, beginning at midnight.

Carriages began to arrive at the theatre at 11:30 o'clock, bringing, in addition to the Premier, other members of his family and the two Duchesses named, Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hope Hawkins, Lord and Lady Helmsley, Sir Alfred and Lady Mond, Lady Lytton, Lady Diana Manners, Sir Arthur Pinero, Sir Philip Sassoon, Sir Edgar and Lady Speyer, Sir Herbert and Lady Tree, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West, W. B. Yeats, Mr. and Mrs. John Lavery, Haddon Chambers, G. K. Chesterton, Lord and Lady Howard De Walden, Ina Claire, Ethel Levey, Pauline Chase, Charles Frohman, Lord Chief Justice and Lady Reading.

As the guests entered the foyer of the theatre a moving picture apparatus was working all the time, and as they sat down to supper, which was served at small tables on stage the film operators still kept busy. The supper over, the guests moved into the auditorium and the stage was cleared of the supper tables. This ended the first act.

Act second consisted of a revue arranged by Frank Finney and made up of a number of playlets in which several well-known actors and actresses appeared. The cinematograph worked occasionally during the performance of these playlets, the last of which was a burlesque version of Barrie's play, "The Legend of Leonora," in which Marie Tempest played She.

The action was interrupted on various occasions by gags from members in the audience who took up their cues from the dialogue on the stage. The last of these carefully placed interruptions came from George Bernard Shaw, who rose in his seat in the audience. The cinematograph was carefully trained on Shaw, who, after rattling off a series of smart sayings, explained that he was doing this merely to keep things going while the operators were filming him and the audience. Shaw then went on to give an explanation of Barrie's supper party.

"You understand, a Scotsman doesn't give you a supper for nothing," he said.

"You are all supers in a revue which Barrie is writing for Granville Barker. You'll have the pleasure of seeing yourselves—and me—on the film, for I'm working tonight for a greater dramatist than myself."

Seizing a property sword, Shaw brandished it, crying, "Who'll follow me?" Chesterton and Barker cried, "I will follow!" and charged the stage. Then the curtain fell and the cinematograph machine stopped.

The guests filed out, laughing at the realization that they had been "caught." Whether Barrie and Barker will be able to carry out their plan of incorporating this morning's films in their Autumn revue remains to be seen.

KAISER'S NEW STEWARD.

Conrad Uhl to Provision Imperial Residences and Yachts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 3.—Conrad Uhl, well known to American visitors to Berlin as the founder and long-time proprietor of the Hotel Bristol in the Unter den Linden, is about to become the Kaiser's Commissary General. He will have complete charge of provisioning the Kaiser's fifty-four royal castles, shooting-boxes, yachts, and other habitats, and his Majesty's elaborate wine cellars in various parts of the empire.

His appointment appears to be due to the fact that the Kaiser's entertaining propensities have outgrown the capacity of the bureaucrat who has long been in charge of the department.

Herr Uhl sold the Hotel Bristol eight or nine years ago at a handsome price and retired, in accordance with his contract with the purchasers, never again to engage in the hotel business within 100 miles of Berlin. He has been married twice, on each occasion with the daughter of a New York brewer.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

ROME, July 3.—The Right Rev. Stephan Sater Ortynskyi, Bishop of Daulia, and head of the Greco-Ruthenian rite in the United States, was received in private audience by the Pope today.

NAPLES, Italy, July 3.—The American squadron, consisting of the battleships Missouri, Illinois, and Idaho, with the cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis on board, left here today for Gibraltar.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 3.—An arbitration treaty between France and Argentina was signed today by Henry Jullemier, the French Minister to Argentina, and José Luis Murature, Argentinian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BUENOS AIRES, July 3.—Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, acting President of the Republic, received in audience today Harry Erwin Bard, Director of the Pan-American division of the American Association for International Conciliation. Later the Minister of Instruction gave a banquet in honor of Mr. Bard and the American educators who are accompanying him on his tour of the South American republics.

BRITISH GOLF CLUBS FOR THE PRESIDENT

American Business Men in London Present a Set Specially Made for Him.

COUSIN JOHN TO BRING THEM

Had Been Commissioned to Buy the Sticks, and Luncheon Club Heard of It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—The American Luncheon Club at the Savoy today made a formal presentation of a set of British golf clubs to President Wilson, the latter's cousin, John Wilson, receiving them on his behalf and promising to deliver them personally to the White House. E. A. Seitz, the toastmaster, explaining the genesis of the gift, said:

"When 'Uncle' John Wilson was about to start for England, Cousin Woodrow expressed the desire to get a first class set of British golf clubs. When Cousin John reached London he promptly aired the President's ambition, with the result that one of our prominent members, Wilson Cross, with his usual generosity in spending other people's money, suggested that the American Luncheon Club should present a set of clubs to the President. The suggestion met with hearty approval, and James Braid was commissioned to turn out the best set he could produce."

John Wilson, in accepting the gift on behalf of Cousin Woodrow, said:

"I know President Wilson will be like a boy when he gets them. He's more boy than man when by himself. In his name, I thank you."

Asked if he would pay duty on the President's clubs or smuggle them, John Wilson replied:

"I took a coat over in February for the President, but when I intimated to the customs officer who it was for the man suggested that I pay double duty. I won't attempt to get the clubs in free."

James Braid, maker of the set, thanked the members of the club for the honor done in commissioning him to make the President's golf sticks. He said it was one of the greatest moments of his life. He hoped the President would come to England soon and be his partner in a foursome or opponent in singles.

Sir Leo Riddle, the principal English guest, praised President Wilson as "one of the greatest men in the world." He added:

"This is an historic occasion. It appeals to the imagination that a body of business men in London came together, regardless of political differences, to send a simple gift to a man who rules the destinies of the mighty nation across the water."

WORLD SHAKESPEARE FETE.

Nations to Celebrate 300th Anniversary of Poet's Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—A meeting presided over by Viscount Bryce today discussed a world-wide scheme to celebrate in 1916 the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's death. Those present included Ambassador Page, Arthur J. Balfour, the Earl of Plymouth, Sir Squire Bancroft, and Sir Herbert Tree.

Acceptance of membership on the general committee was received from diplomatic representatives of Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Holland, Greece, Persia, China, Argentina, Chile, and from the High Commissioners of the British dominions. Many American universities have expressed the desire to join.

Ambassador Page moved that the tercentenary of the death of Shakespeare should be commemorated in a manner worthy of his memory and of the veneration in which Shakespeare was held by the English-speaking peoples and by the world at large.

Mr. Balfour, in seconding the motion, said it was a very happy inspiration that put the responsibility for the first resolution in the hands of the American Ambassador. It emphasized at the start of the proceedings that they were regarded as embracing the whole English-speaking world.

The meeting appointed an executive committee to consider the best means of carrying out the celebration. The members include Ambassador Page, the Earl of Plymouth, Bishop Boyd Carpenter, Lord Burghclere, Lord Tennyson, Hugh Chisholm, Edmund Gosse, Sir Sidney Lee, Sir William Osler, Sir Herbert Tree, and Prof. Gollancz.

DE KAY APPEAL POSTPONED.

Rumors That Dispute with Jewelry Firm May Be Settled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—Amid rumors of a settlement, the appeal of John W. De Kay against the judgment for the defendant rendered in the suit brought by Callows & Sons, the jewelers, to recover about $15,000 balance on account of goods sold to him was postponed unexpectedly today until November next.

Mr. De Kay's counsel had concluded a five days' argument for setting aside the judgment when the court stopped the hearing for the present, probably being influenced by the intimation that an amicable settlement of the action was possible. The extraordinarily high legal costs already incurred tended to this decision.

HIGH PRICES FOR PICTURES.

Sale in London of Canvases by Millet, Corot and Other Masters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—Some high prices were realized today at a sale at Christie's of pictures, mainly of the Barbizon school, which had been collected by Archibald Coats. The entire sale brought in $215,000.

For Corot's "Dance of the Nymphs, a Memory of Morte Fontaine," Carfax & Co. gave $84,650. It represents a sylvan landscape with a deep wood, through which are caught glimpses of the rays of the setting sun. At the edge of a lake in the foreground four nymphs dance, hand in hand, to the pipe of a shepherd, and another nymph reclines on the ground.

Silva White obtained for $30,450 Troyon's "Glade with Cows." It represents a corner of a pasture under a great clump of trees. Several cattle are grazing or lying ruminating, and bright sunshine strikes through the trees and lights up their trunks. The same bidder bought for $28,825 another of Troyon's pastorals, his "Oxen at Their Toil." This shows a team of oxen, yoked to a plow, which are just turning at the end of a furrow. A lad guides the foremost couple, and a peasant, bent with his effort, is raising the plow from the ground.

Millet's "Guardian of the Flock" fetched $29,400, and was knocked down to Knoedler. The figure of a young shepherdess, leaning against a rock as she knits, is silhouetted against a brilliant sky. The sun is obscured by a rain cloud, and behind her and on either side are her sheep. Daubigny's quiet "Evening" also became the property of Knoedler for $18,900. It shows a barge lying in the middle of a peaceful stream. A woman washes clothes in the foreground, ducks paddle across the water and stand on the bank, and a clump of trees throws an almost unbroken reflection in the water.

Corot's "Lake' went to Silva White for $15,225. It represents the shore of a lake, with two women conversing near a clump of trees and a man in a punt near the bank. On rising ground in the background is seen a château.

Knoedler paid $10,500 for Millet's "Cliffs of Gruchy," a glimpse of the sea through a cleft in the rocks. Dupré's "Pasture Near the Oise" was knocked down for $11,025. For Diaz's "Deserted Nymphs," which represents four nymphs lamenting the flight through the trees of Cupid, $7,612 was given.

Other notable prices realized were $4,305 for Meissonier's "Regnard, the Dramatist, in His Studio"; $3,625 for Ricard's "Young Musician," $3,555 for Dupré's "Thatched Cottage," $2,887 for Claude Lorraine's "Juno Confiding Io to the Care of Argus," $2,625 for Meissonier's "Man-at-Arms," and $2,205 for Velasquez's portrait of the Countess Ruffo Bonneval de la Fard.

SALE OF MODERN PICTURES.

Two Collections Dispersed Under the Hammer in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—A sale of modern pictures and drawings took place today at Christie's, collections of W. McArthur and William Thorburn, reinforced by a few lots, the property of a collector whose name was not revealed, being dispersed. Most of the pictures were of the Continental schools, though a few of the British school also were offered.

For Maris's "Towing-Path," showing the bank of a Dutch canal with a peasant in a white blouse riding a white horse, and another man with two horses, while a barge and sailing boats are in the water way, was knocked down for $7,350. A still better price, $8,400, was given for Fantin-Latour's "Immortality." This represents a winged female figure with flowing red drapery in the clouds. She holds a palm-leaf in her left hand and scatters flowers with her right, and in the distance are seen the towers of a city.

An interior by Lhermitte, "Asking a Blessing," brought in $3,937. It shows a peasant cottage, lit by a single narrow window, in the centre of the background. A family sits at meat, as a woman stands with bowed head and clasped hands to say grace. For another interior from the brush of J. Israels $4,830 was bid. It was his "Washing-Day," and represents a woman bending over a tub in front of the window of a bare cottage.

Two companion drawings of the same artist were sold. His "Going to the Fields," showing a party of peasants and children riding on a wagon to the harvest field, while a beggar woman and her child trail behind, fetched $2,529, and his "Returning from the Fields," a peasant trundling a wheelbarrow filled with potatoes, alongside his son with another barrow, and behind them another group of his wife and her children, followed by a goat, was knocked down for $2,362.

Pension to Widow of A. R. Wallace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—A Civil List pension of $600 has been granted Mrs. Annie Wallace, widow of Alfred Russel Wallace, in consideration of his eminent services to science and her inadequate means of support.

J. B. Bishop Leaves Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 3.—J. B. Bishop, Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, left with his family today on the Allianca.

AUSTRIA MOURNS AT ROYAL FUNERAL

Great Crowds File Past Coffins of Murdered Archduke and His Wife in Court Chapel.

EMPEROR AT THE SERVICE

Cheered as He Drives Through Vienna Streets—Anti-Servian Demonstrations.

VIENNA, July 3.—In the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph, the new heir to the throne—the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph—many Archdukes and Archduchesses, Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, and high military and civil officials, funeral services for the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, who were assassinated last week, were held in the chapel of the Hofburg this afternoon.

Emperor Francis Joseph and the members of the imperial family had assembled in the Gobelin salon of the Hofburg and proceeded thence to the chapel. The aged Emperor and the new heir-apparent to the throne occupied seats on the oratorium above the right side of the high altar; while the Ambassadors had places on the left. Twenty members of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, in gorgeous uniforms, stood at attention at the sides of the catafalque.

The ecclesiastical procession, when the Emperor and the imperial party had taken their seats, came slowly down the aisle headed by the court master of ceremonies and twenty acolytes carrying lighted candles and took places at the sides of the coffins. The Cardinal Prince Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna, assisted by two Bishops, officiated at the service, which was very brief. The only music was an anthem, which was beautifully sung by the court choir, composed entirely of boys.

Later in the evening the children of the Archduke and the Duchess, accompanied by the Countess Chotek, proceeded to the chapel and prayed by the side of the coffins of their parents. Their grief was heart-rending.

Emperor Francis Joseph left the suburban palace of Schoenbrunn at an early hour this morning for the Hofburg, within the city, and as he passed through the streets thousands of people cheered him heartily.

Before the funeral service took place great crowds of mourners visited the chapel, and a continuous procession marched past the catafalques on which the bodies were lying in silver coffins ornamented with gold. That of the Archduke was decorated with gold bands and oak leaves, while that of the Duchess was covered with lilies. Tall candlesticks surrounded the catafalques, bearing enormous wax candles, while at each corner was a silver girandole with fifteen branches in which were burning candles. Life guards formed a guard of honor.

Two wreaths from the late Archduke's children had been deposited in front of the coffin. They were composed of small white roses on a background of palms, and large white roses, with red and white streamers bearing the simple inscription, "Sofie, Max, Ernst." Other floral offerings numbering several hundred were placed in the apartments adjoining the chapel.

Masses were said at all the altars of the chapel from 8 o'clock in the morning till noon. At 10 o'clock the court choir entered and sang the "Miserere," while the bells of one of the city churches tolled from noon until 1 o'clock.

The bodies were removed at 10 o'clock tonight to the Western Station, to be taken to Artstetten, Lower Austria, where interment will take place. Enormous crowds in the streets through which the funeral cortège passed paid their last respects to the dead, and cordially acclaimed Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who accompanied the bodies. The entire Vienna garrison turned out to render military honors.

The train had hardly started for Artstetten when anti-Servian demonstrations broke out in the vicinity of the Servian Legation. The demonstrators were dispersed by the police.

PECHLARN, Saturday, July 4.—The funeral train bearing the bodies of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenburg arrived here from Vienna at 12:30 o'clock this morning and was received by the civil and military authorities. At 2:30 o'clock the coffins will be transferred to a ferryboat which will cross the Danube with them to Artstetten. The route of the ferryboat will be illuminated by torches.

THREE AVIATORS KILLED.

Two Corporals Fall in France and a Lieutenant in Holland.

RHEIMS, France, July 3.—Corporals Gabriel Godefroy and Emile Mirat of the French Army Aviation Corps were killed today by a fall of 800 feet with a monoplane of which they had lost control while flying.

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, July 3.—Lieut. G. D. Spandaw, a Dutch military aviator, died today from the effects of injuries he suffered in an aeroplane accident at the Soesterberg Aerodrome yesterday.

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Atlantic City

$2.50 TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, July 8

Lv. W. 23d St. 7.30; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m.

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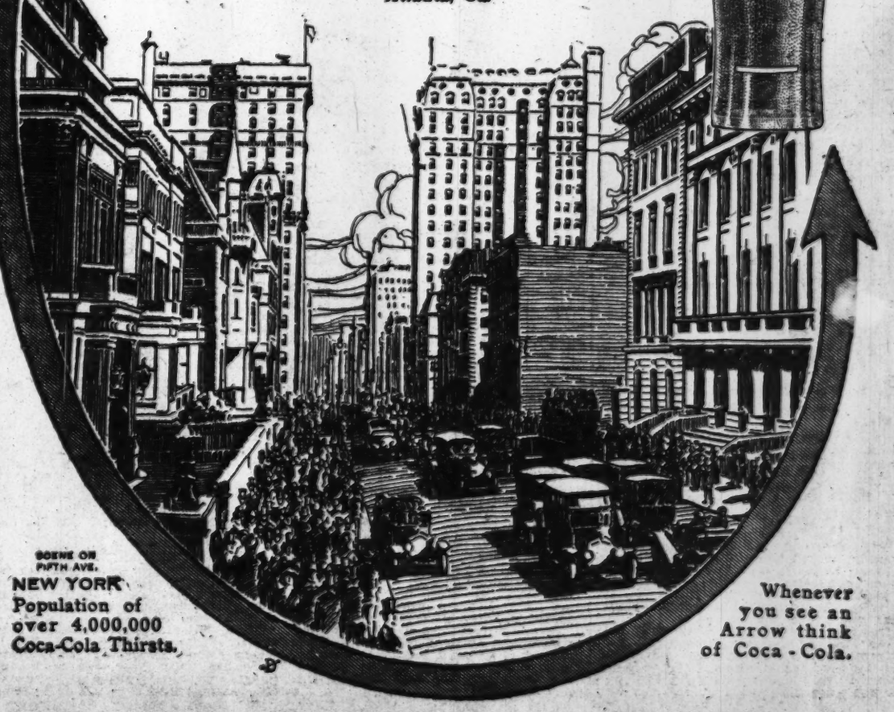

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SEES A GOOD FUTURE FOR CLAFLIN HOUSE

If Modernized It Will Be Profitable in a Restricted Territory, The Economist Says.

DOING BUSINESS AS USUAL

Company Is Carrying On Operations Under the Receivers Just as Before the Assignment.

Judge Hand signed an order in the United States District Court yesterday authorizing J. B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, receivers for the H. B. Claflin Company, to waive protest of the notes indorsed by it. The notes number about 8,000 and aggregate about $30,000,000. If protested, the notaries' fees would amount to about $16,000, which will be saved to the creditors by Judge Hand's order.

Messrs. Martindale and Juilliard were desirous yesterday of correcting an idea which they had found to exist among merchants, that the receivership would affect the conduct of the business of the H. B. Claflin Company. The fact is that so far as carrying on its mercantile operations is concerned the company under the receivers is in exactly the same position as it was before, under John Claflin. Goods are being bought and sold just as if Messrs. Martindale and Juilliard had bought the business from Mr. Claflin, and this will continue to be the case.

"We are authorized by the order of the court," said Mr. Martindale, "to carry on the business as usual, to make contracts, to purchase and sell goods, and to conduct the business as a going concern."

Some merchants also have an idea that a big sacrifice sale is impending. The receivers said that nothing of the sort was in contemplation. It has been customary for the company to have a July sale each year, and this custom may be followed, although even that has not yet been determined. Whether it is held or not, no such sale as seems to be expected in some quarters is planned.

The Dry Goods Economist will say today that whatever uneasiness was created by the appointment of receivers for the H. B. Claflin Company has largely quieted down, and that it is generally held that the trouble was the result of conditions peculiar to the house and its allied enterprises, and was not due to weakness in the general business situation.

"Much interest," the Economist will say, "is expressed as to the possibility of the reorganization of the Claflin headquarters as a wholesale institution, free from ownership of retail stores or affiliation therewith. The view taken by the Economist is that the day has gone when a general jobbing house located in New York could do a great national business, sending its salesmen and merchandise into every section of the country, is indorsed. The opinion strongly prevails, however, that the Claflin Company, if thoroughly modernized in its system and its methods of distribution, and occupying a suitable location in the wholesale dry goods district, could carry on a very profitable business in the territory directly tributary to New York.

"As one large New England manufacturer put it to an Economist representative this week, this territory has a population of not less than 20,000,000, and really requires the services of more than one up-to-date, progressive general jobbing concern operated on modern lines.

"Naturally, such a development would require a radical change in tactics on the part of the Claflin Company. It is asserted that there are various ways in which savings might be effected. Doubtless the turnover could be substantially increased. The concern's location at the present time, as Mr. Claflin himself remarked in the statement given out on the morning when the receivers were appointed, is too far down town, now that the great majority of the wholesale dry goods houses have removed to sections above Fourteenth Street and even much further.

"The separation of the jobbing concern from its retail stores would in itself be a decided advantage, both to it and to them. As referred last week to the extent to which some of the buyers for the retail stores were hampered by the feeling that they must purchase as much as possible from the Claflin headquarters. In addition to this, however, it is believed that the concern lost business because to most retailers its stores were direct competitors.

"All things considered, however, it is highly desirable that some satisfactory reorganization be effected. Such a jobbing house as Claflin's is desirable, not only for the retailers of the section, but also for numerous manufacturers.

"We have no doubt that the problem is receiving very careful attention on the part of those directly interested. The concern itself is continuing to do business and is in a position to take orders for merchandise. In fact, announcement to this effect has been sent by the receivers to every customer of the jobbing concern. The receivers, moreover, are empowered to make purchases of such new merchandise as, in their judgment, is essential to the carrying on of the business."

WATCHING BIG GAS SUIT.

P. S. Commission Interested in Thomas Read's Charge.

The suit brought against the Directors of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company by Thomas Read in the Brooklyn Supreme Court is to be watched closely by the Public Service Commission. At present, however, the commission has no reason for interfering in the matter.

Mr. Read charges extravagance and mismanagement against the officials of the company, and asserts on behalf of a committee of stockholders that millions of profits have been concealed from the commission in order to prevent it making an order for the reduction of the price of gas.

The commission is in no way concerned in the method of distribution of such profits as are earned among the stockholders of the company, but it is interested in the total amount of profits realized. Every year the Brooklyn Union Gas Company is required by law to make a return to the commission setting forth how much gas it has sold, what its operating expenses are, and how much profits have been made. If Mr. Read and his associates produce evidence which shows that these returns have been falsified, the commission will take action. Moreover, if it be shown that the profits earned amount to an excessive percentage, the commission would entertain a complaint looking to a reduction in the price charged consumers for their gas.

SAVES MONEY FOR BANKS.

Times Editorial Brings a Reform in Statement Advertising.

The new State banking law requires a long affidavit to be attached to statements made by banks and trust companies on the call of the Superintendent of Banks, and heretofore these have been included in the advertisements inserted in the newspapers. THE NEW YORK TIMES in an editorial called attention to this waste of the banks' money, but Supt. Van Tuyl showed that such publication was enforced by an opinion of the Attorney General.

With the call issued last Thursday the practice of publishing the long affidavits has been discontinued. Mr. Van Tuyl, who is now President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, speaking in Albany last night, said the change was directly due to THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial.

BOSTON ELOPERS IN CANADA

Miss Hallian and Her Father's Chauffeur on the Way to Quebec.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—Miss Fern Hallian, daughter of a wealthy Boston business man, and Louis Elsman, her father's chauffeur, who ran away from Hull on Wednesday night, were heard from in Canada today. The Montreal police were notified to arrest them, but reported that the couple had left that city and were on their way to Quebec. The message from Montreal said they were not married.

Joseph F. Hallian has obtained a warrant for the arrest of Elsman on the charge of abduction and will undertake to extradite him if he is caught. He also has offered a reward for the capture of the couple.

"I do not believe my daughter went with Elsman willingly," said Mrs. Hallian today. "She made absolutely no preparations for an elopement. She had ample opportunity as we never suspected any attachment between herself and Elsman. I feel sure it is a case of abduction and I want Elsman brought to justice.

"He hired a car in Hull, and that seems to indicate my daughter was abducted. They might easily have taken our car without exciting suspicion."

"We still love our daughter and will take her back," said Mr. Hallian. "We hope to reach an understanding with her, but we will not receive Elsman under any circumstances. I am sure it is a case of abduction, but, of course, if they are married and she chooses to live with him we can do nothing. But I do not believe she will marry him willingly. However, even if they are married and she wishes to leave him and return home, we will receive her. I do not know if force was used in getting her away. But I cannot conceive of my daughter's making a runaway marriage without money or a change of clothing."

Daniel Brassett, a Boston chauffeur, furnished information that led the chase to the Canada line. Brassett said he drove Elsman and Miss Hallian to South Lawrence and saw them get aboard the Portland Express. He asserts that both Elsman and Miss Hallian frantically urged him to hurry so they might catch the train. Brassett said Elsman had very little money left after paying for the automobile drive.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 3.—Miss Fern Hallian, daughter of a Boston business man, and Louis Elsman, her father's chauffeur, who disappeared from the Hallian home at Hull, Mass., have been traced to Quebec, where it is believed they arrived about 6 o'clock tonight.

It was understood that the couple were coming to Montreal, but became suspicious and left the train at St. Hyacinthe at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Thus they eluded the detectives who were waiting for them here.

Some of the detectives were from Boston, and had been close on the trail of the couple all the way to St. Hyacinthe.

EQUITABLE BUILDING TIE-UP.

Teamsters' Strike Forces the Bricklayers to Quit Work.

Though lack of building materials owing to the building material teamsters going on strike at the new Equitable Building on Wednesday, in sympathy with the teamsters on strike against the Meade Transfer Company, the bricklayers and laborers were forced to quit early in the day yesterday. A crowd of several hundred of them gathered at the Broadway entrance to the building to be paid off. There was some delay and the crowd made a rush for the entrance every time the partition door was opened. It finally required the services of several policemen to keep the people in line. They were not discharged, and were told to hold themselves in readiness to return to work whenever materials are furnished.

The officers of Building Teamsters' Union 654, to which the strikers belong, said last week that the strike of its members at the Equitable Building would take place on Wednesday, a general strike to follow on Monday if the Meade Transfer Company did not agree to arbitration. The building contractors throughout the city will leave no stone unturned to bring about a settlement in the meantime, as when the material drivers quit no work can go on in most of the trades.

The Thompson-Starrett Company has the general contract for the Equitable Building, and when the bricklayers and laborers were forced to quit Henry L. Marsh, Vice President of the company, had a talk over the telephone with Charles J. Jelly, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, which represents 1,000 building contractors. They arranged for an injunction by the large contractors to bring all pressure possible to bear on the Meade Transfer Company to agree to arbitration.

The officials of the Meade Transfer Company say that the strike of its teamsters, which was declared three months ago, went into effect in violation of a premise by the leaders of the union that they would not strike until the Board of Directors of the company met and took up their demands, the strike taking place the day before the board met.

LEASED WIRES AID NATION.

Government Makes Use of Brokers' Lines, B. B. Bryan Says.

Benjamin B. Bryan, of Logan & Bryan, testified before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Hall at the Custom House yesterday, in the investigation of alleged abuses in the use of leased wires, that brokers were not only willing, but anxious, to eliminate the sending of messages from outsiders over their wires.

"There is no lessee of private wires who would not be glad to get rid of such messages," he said. "The lessees do a lot that we do not get credit for. When President McKinley was in Los Angeles he wanted information as to a threatened panic and he used our wires to get this information from several cities. We have helped this Congress and do many things for which we get no credit.

"We are doing all we can to prevent the abuse of the wires. We now have counsel that tell us we can't do this and we can't do that. I don't know whether I can talk to my brother in Cincinnati. I wish I could go somewhere and find out what I can do."

Mr. Bryan admitted that "drops" were sublet, and he said the telegraph companies knew that drops were to be sublet, and that other outside business was to be sought. He said that the telegraph companies even suggested that the lessee should get others to "club in" so as to help pay the rental.

Mr. Bryan said there were instances when a public wire was preferable to the private wire. He said his firm did not have a direct private wire from New York to San Francisco, but did have wires by which it could send through messages by relaying. In that case, he said, it was quicker to use the public wire.

As a remedy for the alleged misuse of leased wires, Mr. Bryan suggested that the telegraph companies might install an instrument called the "tell-tale." He exhibited a "tell-tale" record which, he said, showed all that went over the wire.

The next hearing will be in Chicago on July 9 and there will be additional hearings here later.

Another White Slave Arrest.

Antonio Daranzo of 225 East 149th Street was arrested yesterday in connection with the Bronx white slave cases in which eight men and a woman were arested on Thursday. District Attorney Martin said Daranzo had served a term in the Reformatory and was now on parole from Sing Sing, to which he had been sentenced for two and a half years for assault and robbery. In the Morrisania Court Magistrate Freschi held him in $5,000 bail on suspicion.

THREE MEET DEATH IN TENEMENT FIRE

Many Rescued Through Heroic Work by Firemen and Police at Early Morning Blaze.

ONE BLUECOAT SAVES SIX

Drags Entire Family Hemmed In on Roof Across Airshaft to Adjoining Building.

Three persons met death and a number of others were injured as a result of a fire early yesterday morning in a tenement house at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 112th Street. That the total of dead and injured was not greater was due to the heroism of police and firemen, who at the risk of their lives made many thrilling rescues. One policeman alone saved a whole family by dragging them from the roof of the burning building to that of the adjoining building over an air space four feet wide. Those who lost their lives were:

Dead.

FINKELSTEIN, JACOB, died in the Knickerbocker Hospital shortly after his removal there.

NICKOKIRI, Mrs. HANNAH, burned to death in her apartment on the fifth floor.

NICKOKIRI, SARAH, 17 years old, also burned to death in apartment.

Injured.

The more seriously injured are:

GOLDRICK, SADIE, burned about body and head; taken to Harlem Hospital.

NICKOKIRI, SAMUEL, husband of Hannah Nickokiri, burned about head, body, and hands; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

SILINSKY, Mrs. SARAH, burned about body and head; taken to Harlem Hospital.

SUMMERS, HENRY, of 6 West 114th Street, hands and feet burned while aiding in work of rescue; treated at Knickerbocker Hospital and sent home.

It was about 3:30 A. M. when the fire was discovered by Policeman Waxman of the East 104th Street Station. He turned in an alarm and then rushed back to the tenement to awaken the tenants. In a few minutes he was joined by Policemen Broderick, Jenkins, and Murphy, who responded to his raps for aid, and half a dozen passersby. The entire neighborhood was soon awake, and at every window in the burning building frightened men, women, and children could be seen, while the fire escapes were jammed to capacity by struggling tenants, screaming for help.

When the first of those to start down the fire escapes reached the lower ladders they found that a distance of about five feet separated the bottom round from the sidewalk. The result was more confusion, many women refusing to make the leap.

Two engines and a truck under command of Deputy Fire Chief Clark and Battalion Chief Weber, arrived in a few minutes. By this time the upper floors of the tenement house and scores of tenants were hemmed in by fire and smoke so far as egress by fire escapes and stairways were concerned, when the big extension ladders from the fire truck were swung into position.

Firemen Gilchrist and Leahy were the first to ascend the ladder, and on the third floor they found Sarah Silinsky. She was terribly burned and was barely able to hold herself at the window. The firemen dragged her through the window and then relayed her down the ladder where an ambulance was waiting. From the same apartment and in just as thrilling fashion the firemen rescued Sadie Goldrick.

Finkelstein, who also was a third floor tenant, leaped from a window and caught a rope at the second floor. He swung out over the street, and policemen, grasping the line, held it taut and then caught him as he fell. He was hurried to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where he soon died of his burns and other injuries.

On the fifth floor firemen and police found Samuel Nickokiri unconscious and suffering from burns all over his body. Near him on the floor were the dead bodies of his wife and daughter. With great difficulty the husband was carried out of the room to the fire escape and then lifted down to the sidewalk. Adjoining the Nickokiri apartment was that of George Philips. In this apartment Policeman Jenkins found Mr. and Mrs. Philips and their baby daughter. Jenkins carried the baby in his arms, and at the same time guided the parents down the fire escape to safety.

Policeman Schasberger was the man who rescued the family that was hemmed in on the roof of the burning tenement. He went up the stairways of the tenement house at 3 East 112th Street, and when he reached the roof he saw Morris Saddock, his wife, and their four little children lying there. Schasberger shouted to Saddock to bring the children to the edge of the roof. The bluecoat then leaned far over and one by one caught the youngsters and lifted them over the open space. The oldest of the children was 7 years old. Next the policeman caught Mrs. Saddock by the wrists and dragged her to safety, and finally saved the husband in the same way.

Fire Chief Kenlon, who came with the second alarm, said he had never seen finer or braver work by policemen at a fire. He also praised the many citizens who aided firemen and police in guiding panic-stricken men and women down the fire escapes.

Believing that the fire may have been of incendiary origin Fire Marshal Petrie is conducting a rigid investigation. The fire started on the second floor. The damage done was estimated at about $10,000.

CHARGES SERVED ON SMITH.

District Attorney of Queens Has Until July 17 to Answer.

District Attorney Mathew J. Smith of Queens County was served by a messenger from Albany yesterday with the charges filed with Gov. Glynn demanding his removal made by D. Nelson Raynor of Jamaica, Secretary of the Jamaica Citizens' Association. He makes the charges as a citizen of Queens County and not as an officer of this association. He is a Brooklyn newspaper man. Gov. Glynn gives the District Attorney until July 17 to file his answer.

The full text of the charges has not been made public, but it is understood that Mr. Raynor says District Attorney Smith failed to perform his duties in many ways. The charges include a recital of the manner in which Smith handled the complaint of Mrs. Clara Ellert of Richmond Hill against James Heffernan and Harry Scanlon, that they attacked her in the Democratic Clubhouse in Long Island City on Dec. 18, 1913. It is charged that Smith knew all the facts of the case and refused to place them before the Grand Jury; that he and his assistants tried in every way to prevent the true facts being brought out, and that after the case was placed in the hands of the Attorney General by Gov. Glynn the force in the District Attorney's office was turned over to the assistance of the attorney for the defense.

Copies of the arraignment from the bench made by Justice Scudder, who presided at the trials of Heffernan and Scanlon; some of the minutes of the trial, and extracts from the Grand Jury minutes are also included.

District Attorney Smith said he had not yet had time to go over the charges very carefully, and then added: "It seems singular to me that the only person found to make these charges against me is one of the editors of a Republican newspaper printed in Brooklyn. I will answer all the charges and make a most vigorous defense."

Special investigators from the Attorney General's office in Albany were in Queens County yesterday pursuing investigations in connection with the charges and other matters relating to Mrs. Ellert's case.

DISAVOWS WILSON INSULT.

Dr. Shaw Tells President Suffrage Association Was Not Even There.

To assure President Wilson that members of the National Woman Suffrage Association were not among those who hissed his remarks at the hearing which he gave to suffragettes in the White House on Tuesday, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the association, has sent him this letter:

July 2, 1914.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Dear Mr. President: The officers of the National Woman Suffrage Association desire on its behalf to state that when you granted an audience to its representatives, who sought your aid in securing favorable Congressional action last November, to whom you stated your position as President of the United States, and as the highest representative of the political party which elected you, we accepted your statement, looking forward to the time when the political situation would presage a more favorable response, and your great influence might be given to aid in extending the principles of "The New Freedom" to women.

To this end, through the National Congressional Committee, of which Mrs. Medill McCormick is Chairman, we have sought to secure favorable Congressional action; but at no time has any delegation from the National Suffrage Association endeavored to secure an audience with you upon this subject since November, 1913.

We greatly deplore any act in the name of woman suffrage which mars the record of dignity, lawfulness, and patriotism which has marked the conduct of the campaigns to obtain political justice for women in the United States. In the expectation that the time will come when we may secure your great influence in behalf of a true democracy, I am, sincerely yours

ANNA H. SHAW,
On behalf of the officers of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

At the reception to which Dr. Shaw refers, five hundred women were present, and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. Ellis Logan and Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr spoke for them. So many women were in the room that only those in the front ranks could hear what was being said. The President said he believed that the franchise for women should be gained through the States if at all, and he gave his hearers to understand that he did not favor the Bristow-Mondell amendment and would not use his influence for it. When the women attempted to question him he informed them that he did not consider it proper for him to submit to a cross-examination. The spokeswoman thanked the President for receiving them and he expressed his pleasure at the meeting. The disapproval was expressed after the President had retired.

"VOTES" PLEA TO LAWYERS.

Suffragists to Circulate Petition on Tuesday.

Next Tuesday will be Lawyers' Day for the Women's Political Union, and men in the legal profession will be approached with petitions. The women will march in procession, headed by Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, from the Custom House to the Sub-Treasury, where Miss Eleanor Brannan, who has just returned from India, will speak. The women will then march to the Woolworth Building, where Secretary of State Mitchell May will be asked to be sure that the bill of the suffragists as one of the constitutional amendments be duly advertised three months before election.

The suffragists, breaking ranks, and two by two, will next visit different lawyers with the petition.

Among the men who have signed the petition are Jacob Schurman, President of Cornell University; Louis F. Fuhrmann, Mayor of Buffalo; Charles A. Betz, President of the New York State Press Association; William McAndrews, President of the Washington Irving High School; Joseph H. Appel, advertising manager, John Wanamaker, and F. V. D. Lockwood, advertising manager, New York Central Lines; Senator Whitney and the sixteen members of the Republican County Committee for Saratoga County, the entire Town Board of Rotterdam, Schenectady County; William H. Kelley, member Democratic State Committee, Twenty-eighth Senatorial District; Senator H. Seth G. Heacock, and Assemblyman Franklin W. Cristman.

FOR MORE ROOF GARDENS.

President Marks Asks Architects to Support Playground Plan.

More than fifty architects in the city have been asked by Borough President Marks in this letter to co-operate with him in stimulating interest in playgrounds and gardens on the roofs of high buildings in all parts of Manhattan:

Dear Sir: May I ask your co-operation in the development of the use of roofs, both for playgrounds and gardens, and also the stimulation of the open-air sleeping quarters, not only will we be able by this development to improve health conditions, but also to relieve the congestion of the streets of our borough. As you know, there is about three times as much space on the roofs of the city as there is on the streets, and most of this space has not been utilized up to this time.

I have suggested to the Superintendent of Buildings that only the actual necessities for safety in construction be insisted upon, and that the public in this way be encouraged to increase the use of roofs in a sane and safe way.

I am addressing this letter to you with the hope of securing your personal activity in this movement. Appreciating the value of your co-operation, I remain very sincerely yours, MARCUS M. MARKS,
President Borough of Manhattan.

President Marks announced that he would ask the American Institute of Architects and the New York Society of Architects to appoint committees to develop his plan.

HAD SAFE ALL BUT OPENED.

Early Arrival of Manager Scares Burglars Away Bootless.

Men who had worked three hours to open a big safe in the factory of the El Progreso Cigar Manufacturing Company at 7 Chatham Square were scared off at 5:30 yesterday morning when Nathan Dauer, senior partner in the firm, arrived to open the factory for the day. In three minutes more, it is believed, the robbers would have had the strongbox open. Papers, cash, and valuables worth $3,000 were inside.

The cigar company occupies the fifth floor of the building, and the outer door was fastened with padlocks. Mr. Dauer said it took him about five minutes to open the door, and that while he was unlocking it he heard men running to the rear of the factory. On entering he found the outer door of the safe blown open, and drills, chisels, and other tools on the floor. Holes had been bored into the inner door near the lock, and nitroglycerine had been placed ready for firing. Going to the rear, he found that the men had gone through a window to a fire escape.

A smaller safe in another room had been opened without explosives. It contained only books and $200 worth of revenue stamps, which were left. Aside from a few cigars and a box of candy belonging to the stenographer, nothing was stolen.

TALK OF WAR UNITES NEW YORK IRISHMEN

Meeting Pledges Funds to Arm Men at Home to Fight Against Division.

QUEEN MARY IS ATTACKED

Accused of Meddling in Behalf of Ulster—Protestants and Catholics Work Together.

New York Irishmen, Catholics and Protestants, pledged themselves last night to give "prompt aid in the patriotic work of arming and equipping" the National Volunteers in Ireland to fight against any decision of the country or any weakening of home rule.

At the same meeting, Queen Mary was attacked as a meddler in State affairs in behalf of Ulster and aristocracy, and Great Britain was warned of the danger of an early struggle "unparalleled in the dark history of Ireland."

The meeting was held in the Emmet Arcade, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and was under the auspices of the New York Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America. Its announced purpose was to bring about united support of the Irish home rulers and to pledge financial aid to the men at home who are ready to fight if cause arises. Mayor Mitchel was put on a committee to further the movement in America. The meeting began with unanimous indorsement of the appeal for a general defense fund for the Irish Volunteers.

Only one woman attended the meeting, Dr. Gertrude Kelly of 507 Madison Avenue, who was introduced by the Chairman of the meeting, Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile, as a "Protestant home-ruler."

"I represent the United Irish Women of New York," said Dr. Kelly, presenting a check for $100 to the fund. "I offer this as $100 worth of bullets for the friends of Queen Mary who may try to defeat the cause of political liberty."

She then offered this resolution, which was adopted and a copy of it ordered cabled to The Freeman's Journal at Dublin:

Resolved, That while this gathering has unlimited confidence in the determination of the leaders of the Irish Party in Parliament to stand unflinching, and if necessary go down fighting, for the absolute conservation of every foot of Ireland's soil, we deem it opportune in this momentous crisis to warn the powers that be in England that any surrender now to the arrogance of power, whether of the party of ascendency, of the Tories, the military cabal, or from whatever other quarter however high, attempting it would result in the geographical mutilation of Ireland as a nation will lead, and we know whereof we speak, to a struggle in the near future unparalleled in the dark history of Ireland.

Dr. Kelly remarked that she supposed Mr. Egan and herself were the only persons whose memories went back to the days of the Fenians. Immediately Capt. O'Meagher Condon, a civil war veteran, was pointed out in the audience as one of the associates of the "Manchester Martyrs," who took part with Larken, Allen, and others in the rescue of the Fenians. Half a dozen others were designated as having been in Fenian cells or in land league troubles.

Mr. Egan, before reading the appeal for funds made by Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia, President of the United Irish League of America, charged Queen Mary and her friends with attempts to influence the King against the Home Rule measure. He said:

There is an attempt being made through outside influences to induce the cabinet to weaken the measure by the inclusion of certain clauses providing for the exclusion of Ulster permanently from its political effect. I know this influence is coming not only from the aristocracy and absentee landlordism but from royalty itself. The Marchioness of Londonderry is asserting her influence upon Queen Mary, and through her it is hoped by the foes of home rule to induce the King to bring pressure on Premier Asquith for the insertion of the objectionable clauses.

John McKee, whose ancestors were Ulster Presbyterians, asserting that there was no religious issue involved in the Home Rule measure, said:

It seems that nothing in this world dies so hard as past privileges. The cat's nine lives appear to be nothing compared with it. This talk of Ulster uprising is the last kick of landlordism.

Capt. Condon, John P. Hayes, President of the Cork Men's Association; Stephen McFarland, Mr. Egan, Lieut. Col. Healy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and others of the ardent patriotism of Protestant men, whom they referred to as "brothers" in a common cause for political liberty, in which no thought of religious or social differences had a place. Capt. Condon presented this resolution:

Resolved, That in response to the appeal of John E. Redmond, the victorious leader of our race in Ireland, repeated by Michael F. Ryan, national President of this league, his only authorized representative on this continent, for prompt aid in the patriotic work of arming and equipping the National Volunteers in Ireland to conserve and defend Ireland's hard-won fight for self-government, this meeting pledges its unstinted efforts to comply with these soul-stirring calls to duty.

The resolution was adopted, and this committee appointed on ways and means for co-operating throughout the city and State with other organisations: Capt. Stephen McFarland, Capt. James Morarity, James Hanney, John P. McKee, Dr. Gertrude Kelly, John P. Hayes, and Col. Edward Duffy.

Mayor Mitchel, who was President of the Municipal Council some years ago, is one of the committee of three of the local organization who will meet with the National Executive Committee here on July 16, for a general campaign for funds. The other members are W. Bourke Cockran and Stephen McFarland.

Wm. H. Cooper Found Guilty.

William H. Cooper, who had been on trial for a month in the Federal District Court on two indictments charging him with conspiracy to use the mails to defraud in connection with the New York Central Realty Company, was found guilty yesterday by a sealed verdict. It was alleged that the purchasers of the bonds of the company were defrauded out of $475,000.

A motion was made to set aside the verdict on technical grounds, and Judge W. I. Grubb deferred decision on it until July 24. Until that date Cooper was released in $25,000 bail, on a bond furnished by a surety company.

URGES AID FOR SALEM.

President's Message Asks for $200,000—Relief Fund Grows.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Wilson sent a special message to Congress today urging the appropriation of $200,000 for the relief of those made homeless and destitute by the Salem fire. In the message the President repeated the telegram he had received from Gov. Walsh asking for an appropriation of $200,000 and saying that 3,000 families were homeless. Then the President said:

"In view of the great number of homeless and destitute in Salem, I very earnestly urge the immediate appropriation by Congress of $200,000, as requested by the Governor to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War."

The message was referred to the House Appropriations Committee which will not take it up before early next week at least.

BOSTON, July 3.—A bill permitting the City of Salem to abate taxes in the district destroyed by fire and allowing the city to borrow $100,000 in anticipation of taxes was passed in the House of Representatives today. This was the second of the Salem fire relief measures, the House yesterday having authorized a loan of $700,000 outside the debt limit.

Contributions of $41,274, received today, brought the Salem relief fund up to $369,822. The largest gift, $5,000, came from the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio. The people of Dayton sent $1,500, making a total of $4,500 received from that city.

SALEM, Mass., July 3.—At a meeting of the General Relief Committee of Fourteen today $25,000 was appropriated for the purchase of furniture and other household necessities for fire sufferers. About 11,000 rations are distributed daily, according to Col. John E. Spencer, who has charge of the food supply. The food costs about $2,200 daily.

BRITONS HOPE FOR MEXICO.

Sir Alan Johnstone and E. W. P. Thurston Here on Mauretania.

The Mauretania of the Cunard Line arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 372 cabin and 520 steerage passengers, after experiencing rough weather and fogs all the way across. For a Summer voyage the weather was unusually boisterous, the officers said. The temperature was very high nearing New York, according to the passengers, and reached 90 degrees in the dining saloon on Wednesday night. The liner made the voyage of 3,154 miles in 5 days 12 hours 42 minutes, at an average speed of 23.77 knots.

Sir Alan Johnstone, G. C. V. O., British Minister at The Hague, whose wife is a sister of Gifford Pinchot, arrived on the Mauretania to spend six weeks at Saugatuck, Conn., with his wife's family. As a member of The Hague tribunal, Sir Alan said he was very much interested in the Mexican question, and pleased to learn that there was a prospect for peace.

"With the large investments in Mexico held by Americans," he said, "the United States has a right to demand law and order in that country, and foreign nations know that what this country has done in the Philippines indicates its policy. The United States has never shown that it desires territory, and that is the reason that other nations have been quite willing to let America settle Mexican affairs in its own way."

E. W. P. Thurston, who was British Vice Consul in New York six years ago, also arrived on the Mauretania on his way to Mexico City as British Consul. He said he hoped the Mexican troubles would be cleared away in twelve months and his post raised to a Consul Generalship.

Edward J. Berwind, the coal operator, was another passenger. He returns from a two and a half months' rest in Europe. He thought the general business conditions abroad were not satisfactory.

BLUE HEADS PLAGUE WAR.

Surgeon General Takes Charge at New Orleans—No New Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The cost of the campaign for the eradication of bubonic plague here will be from $20,000 to $25,000 a month, and six months' time will be required to stamp out the contagion, according to a statement made to-day by Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, before a citizens' committee. Dr. Blue today received authorization from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to take charge of the work.

He ordered a corps of twelve ratcatchers from San Francisco to start for New Orleans. These experts will play a leading part in the campaign of rat extermination being waged by the health authorities. Assistant Surgeon Williams of Washington and Passed Assistant Surgeon French Simpson of New York, both of the Public Health Service, also have been directed to report to Dr. Blue.

According to Dr. Blue the situation here is not alarming. There has been no further outbreak of the malady.

Upholds New Nevada Divorce Law.

CARSON CITY, Nev., July 3.—The validity of the new State divorce law was upheld by the Supreme Court here today. The opinion was signed by a full court.

FINDS CITY'S 'GUEST' LIVED IN PARK FREE

Commissioner Weier Ousts B. R. T. Man Whose Bills Father Knickerbocker Paid.

SHOWS ECONOMY IN QUEENS

Funds Saved in Buying Supplies and Using Dead Trees for Fuel—New Menageries.

Although he was one of the last of Mayor Mitchel's appointees and took office on May 1, Park Commissioner John E. Weier of Queens has managed already to save the city $15,000. In a report of his department to the Mayor yesterday Commissioner Weier explained that this saving constituted the difference between the appropriation asked for supplies for 1914 and the budget request of 1913.

Through the report a remarkable case of a squatter became known. The Commissioner said he found that a man employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and his family had been using a building in Forest Park known as Forest Lodge for living quarters. The man was not connected with the city Government, was paying no rent, and the city was paying for his heat, light, and telephone service. The Commissioner ousted him and restored the building for park purposes.

By rigid supervision of the purchasing work of the department and the inauguration of a better system of accounting, the Commissioner hopes to effect further economics before the close of the year.

"We have no purchasing agent," Mr. Weier said in his report, "and the work has been done in a more or less haphazard fashion. Frequently new supplies have been ordered when there were in the stores a quantity sufficient to last for some time. If corporate stock can be obtained for the construction of a suitable store room I believe the saving could be increased from 10 to 15 per cent. more."

The Commissioner requested an issue of $85,000 in corporate stock for improving the several thousand acres of park property in the twenty parks in the borough. He suggested that the different city departments use the dead wood and the standing dead trees in the parks for fuel. The Board of Education alone, he pointed out, used about 1,000 cords of kindling wood a year for which $15 a cord was paid. The Fire Department used 400 cords and paid $14 a cord. Other departments also use kindling.

"On this basis," the Commissioner said, "it is probably that the city is paying at least $30,000 a year for wood. I have purchased a small saw and a splitting machine at a cost of less than $500 and now have a crew of four men working it, and the experiment indicates that it will be possible to get out from ten to fifteen cords of wood a day with an expenditure of $2.50 a day for each of the men's pay. In supplying the wood we will not only effect a saving in money but will clear out the dead wood and improve the parks at the same time."

Referring to the remains of the old Parsons' nursery in Kissena Park the Commissioner said:

"Without going into details the city possesses in this nursery more than 1,100 rare and ornamental trees and shrubs and a large quantity of the more common varieties, which can be used not only in Queens but in the park system in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, if they be given proper care and cultivation. The city appropriates money annually for the purchase of trees, and if the Kissena Park nursery is extended it can produce all the stock required for replanting purposes throughout the greater city."

Menageries for forest animals such as elk and deer are being provided in Forest Park, and five elk have been obtained from the Brooklyn Park menagerie. New greenhouses will be built to care for valuable plants and palms. Plans for two baseball diamonds, a football field, and a skating pond are being prepared, and the tennis and golf courses have been improved, the Commissioner stated.

Fire Stops New Haven Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 3.—Fire destroyed the lumber yards of the Hatch & Bailey Company tonight, causing a loss of $75,000, and interrupting the service of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad east of this city. The railroad bridge was partially consumed, and it is expected that trains will not be able to use it before Saturday. For a time the fire threatened the plants and factories of several other concerns, but was controlled before it reached them.

OWNS TO HERR DYNAMITING.

Miller, Arrested, Takes Blame and Shot Himself to be a Hero.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 3.—Robert Miller, the Wilkinsburg contractor who reported to the police that he had found a dynamite bomb on the grounds of the Edgewood residence of E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was arrested shortly after noon today, and it is reported that he has confessed to Capt. L. G. Adams that he placed the bomb on the grounds and shot himself to allay suspicion.

Miller is being detained in the Westinghouse plant at East Pittsburgh. It is said that after his arrest, Miller told Capt. Adams, who is in charge of the State constabulary here, that he thought it would be a good plan to get some notoriety and that he went to the grounds and placed the bomb there. After this, he shot himself and threw the revolver away, it was said.

According to Capt. Adams, Miller took him over the grounds this morning and the revolver was found where Miller said he had thrown it. Miller is alleged to have told Capt. Adams that he bought five sticks of dynamite to make the bomb, but used only four. He told where the fifth stick was hidden, and it was said this was also found.

After the attempted dynamiting was discovered, Miller said he fought the would-be dynamiter and that he had been shot. He described his assailant and said he appeared to be a Greek.

According to strike leaders and J. D. Hern and E. P. Lewis, their attorneys, the whole plot was framed up to discredit the strikers.

Miller was released after an exhaustive examination. Police officials say he is irresponsible, and will be placed in a sanitarium by his friends. The charges against him were dropped.

MAJOR RUSSELL NOT POOR.

Chief Clerk Believed Penniless Left Realty Worth $50,000.

It has been discovered that Major William Russell, chief clerk of the current index department of the Register's Office in Kings County, who died on June 17, supposedly a poor man, really owned property believed to be worth about $50,000. The discovery was made by Register E. T. O'Loughlin while sorting out the papers filed in the dead man's desk in the Hall of Records. Several deeds establishing Major Russell's title to pieces of real estate on Long Island and in Westchester County were found.

Major Russell, who was 76 years old and a veteran of the civil war, lived at 51 Cranberry Street. His nearest relative was a sister, who died several months ago. At the time of Major Russell's death it seemed that the only possessions of value left by him were a gold watch and $10 in money. He was buried with military honors in Cypress Hills Cemetery by the Veterans' Union.

All the private papers found in the desk have been turned over to the Public Administrator by Register O'Loughlin. The Major's only known living relative is a cousin, John H. Russell of Plantsville, Conn.

J. M. HORTON'S WILL FILED.

Ice Cream Man Left Estate to Son and Daughter.

James Madison Horton, founder and President of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, who died on June 26, left all but $15,000 of his large estate to Harry C. Horton, his son, and Mrs. Mary Hope Lewis, his daughter. His will was filed yesterday.

Mr. Horton provided for these bequests: Five thousand dollars each to Mrs. Susan Robertson and James M. Horton; $3,000 to Horace T. Horton, and $2,000 to Burrie L. Horton. The residuary estate was divided between his son and daughter in equal shares.

Mr. Horton was largely interested in real estate and the will set forth that the residuary estate included four houses in Middletown, N. Y., and one in Jersey City. In April, 1912, Mr. Horton transferred eleven pieces of property to his son and daughter. It was purely a domestic matter, he said at the time, and in no way involved the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company.

Stayed in America 150 Minutes.

Edgar R. Bowring, who arrived yesterday at 8:30 on the Mauretania from Liverpool, sailed at 11 on the Red Cross

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The people of the United States can celebrate the 138th anniversary of their nation's birth in the heartiest spirit, confident that they have achieved the noblest kind of independence and that the position of their country, in the eyes of the civilized world, was never more exalted or more enviable. We have shown the nations how war can be averted by conciliatory methods. A short time ago circumstances had driven us to the verge of a desperate conflict. Everything had been done by us to keep the peace, but our efforts had been thwarted and our troops had been compelled to occupy territory of a neighboring nation. Then the good offices of the South American republics were proffered and accepted, and after long deliberations, often discouraging, peace with honor is assured and a new bond of friendship formed between this nation and the others of the Western Hemisphere, which time will surely strengthen. A precedent has thus been established in international relations. History records no incident like the peaceful settlement of our trouble with Mexico, but history as it is to be written in the future will, we are convinced, deal more frequently with the avoidance of wars between nations because of this good example.

We have other good reasons for self-congratulation in celebrating the Fourth of July. That the outlook for a business revival on a large scale is favorable is admitted by all but the confirmed croakers, while the measure of prosperity that we have is not to be despised. We are at peace with the whole world. We have met with courage of the highest sort the problem caused by a mistaken attempt to disregard our treaty obligations, and the recent action of Congress in the canal tolls matter has carried assurance to the whole world that we place honor above profit. The great waterway connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific is nearly finished, and will soon be thrown open to the ships of all nations on equal terms, constituting such a gift to international commerce and the advancement of humanity as our forefathers could never have dreamed of accomplishing. All things considered, this fourteenth year of the twentieth century is the greatest year of our history, and we can afford to take pride in our growth, not only as a nation great in commerce and the arts but as a people inspired by the highest ideals and determined to keep our national fame bright in the annals of time.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN had been lost to British politics so many years that his death carries no shock to his countrymen. For seven years he had been a hopeless invalid, and he was an aged man, not only in years but in appearance, before he was stricken. From his entrance into political life, after his early retirement from business with an ample fortune, until some years after the close of the Boer war he was a personage to be reckoned with in European politics. At first he was renowned as a radical and accounted dangerous by the Tories, although his earlier inclinations had all been conservative. So great was his reputation by the time he was elected to Parliament, in 1876, that it may be said he never had a novitiate in that body. His speeches were reported from the beginning, which is uncommon, and he was the subject of a "leading article" in The London Times after the first of them. His radicalism as Mayor of Birmingham, political essayist, and Member of Parliament, however, was soon overshadowed, in the public estimate, by the revelation of his enormous capacity as a political organizer. Great Britain has developed many greater statesmen, but never a greater politician.

This extraordinary skill, combined with his unquestionable tact, enabled him to retain potential leadership after his split with the Liberal Party on account of Irish home rule. The "red" radical of the seventies, who had declared that England, like France, must inevitably become a republic, who shrank from the idea of doing public honor to a royal heir, easily fitted himself to the environment in which Lord SALISBURY was the foremost figure. They called him "the envious Casca," but GLADSTONE testified to his sincerity. He had said he would never countenance an Irish Parliament.

Thereafter, for a long while, CHAMBERLAIN was one of the most conspicuous and least popular of the world's statesmen. But he always had the courage of his convictions, and the verdict of history will be that he served his country faithfully and well. He supported moderate protection for the purpose of warding off the kind of taxation which LLOYD GEORGE has inflicted upon England. As a choice of evils his policy had its merits. He made the proposed tariff a Conservative war cry, but it has had few strong supporters since his enforced retirement. A man of remarkable ability, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was also a man of strong personality. He was in the later days of his public life the most commanding figure in the House of Commons. The climax of his career was pitifully tragic, and the present British Opposition has developed no leader of his adroitness, sagacity, courage, and personal force.

VICTIMS OF DRUGS.

The first case tried under the Boylan law, operative July 1 and designed to stop the regular sale of drugs of a narcotic nature to their victims, resulted in the commitment of the patient to the State Hospital for the Insane at Central Islip. He was a patient, not a prisoner accused of crime. In this case the addict was of good family and an able lawyer before the use of morphine in a surgical operation started him into the habit. Other cases are not so innocent in the beginning. But the drugs themselves attack and break down their victims' moral fibre, and they are soon helpless. The penal legislation of this State has hitherto failed to provide for their medical treatment and, when possible, restoration to health. The miserable sufferers had to go the round of the jail and workhouse, which in their cases were not reformatory.

But the chief effect of such a law should be preventive. Patients who have taken opiates under their doctors' prescription may not get the prescription refilled by their druggists. Heavy penalties are attached to the purveyance of drugs to satisfy a habit. The law is operative only in this State, and for a time, at least, habitual users will get their supplies from outside cities. Those who have not yet formed the habit and have only incipient longings will be quickly discouraged by a rebuff at the drug counter. It is for them that the law was passed.

A BANKER'S DISQUALIFICATIONS.

The country rather than Mr. WARBURG has cause for anxiety in the character of the objections to his confirmation as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. No personal disqualification is alleged. The objections are that he is a naturalized citizen, not a politician, and a Wall Street banker. Every naturalized citizen is affronted by the first objection. Indeed, every citizen is affronted, in a sense, for there are no grades of citizenship in this country. There is a certain reproach against Americans who abandon their citizenship, but there is a hearty welcome for the recruits with brains and brawn who have so enriched our civic blood and business capacity. This disqualification recoils especially upon those who assert it against a banker. For, while there are American bankers inferior to none, the disproportion of foreigners among them is conspicuous. As a class foreign bankers are more accomplished than our own in the sort of banking which is about to be established, and in which all the experience is foreign. The rediscount system, the control of foreign exchange, the establishment of foreign branches, are all novelties to Americans. They must be guided by foreign experience. Only financial and political provincialism can object to any banker on this ground. A banker not thus disqualified would not be fit to nominate, however eligible for ignorant or prejudiced objection.

The same is true about the political objection. The suggestion that partisanship is either qualification or disqualification for duties of this sort will be disturbing to hopes of the success of the system, if it is allowed to prevail. For the objection is limited to politics, not to patriotism. There is no suggestion that Mr. WARBURG is deficient in interest in public affairs. There can be no suggestion of that kind in the case of a man who abandons ease and wealth for a public duty, of which the annoyances already are too evident. The objection that he is disqualified by membership in a Wall Street firm tries the patience. The specifications refer to incidents preceding his business activities in the firm from which he has retired at a sacrifice only a public-spirited citizen would make. There is no suggestion that he had any personal part in acts which are misrepresented because they are misunderstood, and which could be defended if it were worth while in connection with a matter of a sort entirely different from anything within the range of Federal reserve bankers' functions. If Mr. WARBURG is to be disqualified for anything of this sort the proportion of wealth and character which is proscribed will be a severe loss to the Federal reserve system. In this connection "Wall Street" is an adjective of character rather than of place. There is a Wall Street wherever there is a financial centre, and it is not only the Wall Street bankers of New York who are affronted by this sort of objection.

LOOKING FOR THE SMITHS.

The wife of a Washington resident came here a few days ago to spend the Fourth with a family named SMITH. When her husband made ready to join her, he found that he had forgotten the address of the Smith family. He seems to resemble husbands in general very much. However, being a man of resource, he requested the Washington newspaper correspondents to make known his forgetfulness, and to announce that he would visit the Mayor's office, where a telephone message from the particular branch of the Smith family with whom his wife is stopping would be greatly appreciated.

The city is bespattered with Smiths, corpulent of Smiths; as far as the eye can reach it is struck with Smiths; neither hath it entered into the mind of man to conceive the total Smithry of this metropolis. This resourceful husband should be encouraged for discovering a new use for Washington correspondents and Mayors. The occupations of both are of a nature that soon gets their minds on a single track. Constant contemplation in the one case of uplift problems and in the other of certain kinds of Senators makes a joyful routine of life and narrows the mind. If they can join forces for the solving of such human questions as the redemption from error of forgetful husbands their sphere will be profitably broadened. It is not impossible that the idea might be extended in some way so as to avert the painful consequences of the familiar unmailed letter in the husbandly coat pocket. We are sure that both the Mayor and the Washington correspondents would welcome such an enlargement of their labors.

DISTRESS IN SALEM.

The letter to THE TIMES from Miss MABEL T. BOARDMAN of the National Red Cross, appealing for help outside of Massachusetts for the 10,000 men, women, and children bereft of their possessions and means of livelihood by the fire in Salem, will not go unheeded. Miss BOARDMAN says that the first estimates of the distress and its probable duration fell far short. The generous responses of the people of Massachusetts need prompt supplementing.

Given time, perhaps that Commonwealth would find in its own resources sufficient for its stricken members. But readiness and dispatch are of the very essence of relief in this case. The aid that comes must come quickly.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIBUTE.

If Senator ROOT's disinclination to be a candidate is because of his unwillingness to subject himself to the distortion of an honorable public record and the fostered misunderstanding of an upright official's aims and purposes which have often been the lot of good men seeking re-election, it is not to be wondered at in his case. At the age of 70, with a record matchless among the public men of his day, he may have felt, when he wrote his letter to Chairman BARNES, a reluctance to submit that record to two months of hostile criticism, and thought his duty to the public did not call for such a sacrifice.

But he must by this time have learned that there is little danger of it. From the general expression of regret over his action he must have learned that the understanding of his public service and its motives is not limited by lines of faction, party or State geography. To him, at the close of his first Senatorial term, has come an unprecedented tribute; men of all parties have joined in the recognition of his honesty of purpose and greatness of ability. Those who opposed him most bitterly when he was first a candidate for the Senate have joined generously in it. It is already evident that the party opponents of Mr. ROOT, with hardly an exception, will treat him with that respect which his great public services impose upon them.

It must also be evident to him that he will be the strongest candidate the Republican Party can name. He is its greatest asset in this State. It needs him. The universal change of feeling toward him among all his opponents whose opinion is of any weight—among all his opponents with the one exception already noted—makes it certain that he would be a tower of strength to his party in this campaign. That party, for its sins of Odellism and Alldsism, and Nixonism, was turned out of office in 1910, and however the people may have been revolted by some of the things that have happened under Democratic rule, they have not forgotten those things; the party is no more fondly regarded by them than it was then. Its ticket needs strengthening, and any man whom it is likely to name will weaken it by the mere force of the contrast between that man and the man he aspires to succeed. The Republican campaign not only needs ELIHU ROOT, but cannot be made presentable without him.

Why he will be the strongest candidate his party can name is plain. No man in New York, having to engage counsel, would think himself otherwise than fortunate if he could engage ELIHU ROOT. That good fortune has been the State's for six years; he has been its counsel in the court of the nation. Men of all parties have felt the great advantage of that connection, for the State of New York, so often harried and made the victim of a prejudice against her among legislators from other States, has had need of the ablest counsel she could get, and has had it seldom indeed. The people have seen this; they are not so stupid as demagogues suppose. And they are not willing to let their counsel go.

SARAJEVO'S PLOTTERS.

The criminals of Sarajevo went back to the slaying of ALEXANDER II. in 1881 for their model, and seem to have made a close study of it. In that case thirty or forty young men and women plotted the crime, and distributed themselves at various points along the route the Czar was to take. The first hand grenade failed to hit the Czar, but wounded members of the escort. ALEXANDER left his carriage to inquire about the injured, and a second explosive was thrown, killing him. Others were ready had this failed. The story of the secret organization of young assassins of Sarajevo shows a deliberate attempt to copy the older conspiracy.

All this is very different from the anarchist method, in which some individual, without taking others into his confidence, selects some victim, usually the most inoffensive or useful one he can find, and slaughters him. The murders of CARNOT, the Empress ELIZABETH, President McKINLEY, King HUMBERT, and the rest cannot be called political. The wild beasts of anarchy aimed in those cases to strike at society, and society as a whole being too big to kill they killed conspicuous individuals. The more innocent the victim the better for their purpose. But the Bosnian crime was clearly political, a reversion to the old type. Following the precedent of the Russian assassins, the criminals had laid no plans for a rebellion or for anything which could palliate the deed by producing any political result. But the motive was not the blind hate toward society which caused all recent assassinations; it was Serb enmity to Austria and to the man who was soon to direct, and had already begun to direct, Austrian policy toward the Serbs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Stories of Murder Considered.

People whose high estimate of their own delicacy and refinement is revealed by themselves whenever excuse offers—and often when it doesn't—are particularly fond of announcing, as proof of their superiority, that they "don't read murder stories." The hearer of such a statement, remembering the interest with which, a few minutes or hours before, he has studied the details of the latest account of a murder committed or of a murderer tried, as presented in his favorite paper, naturally feels put on the defensive. He does, that is, unless he has already thought the question out. Should he have done so, however, he knows that the profession of superiority is really a confession of inferiority.

In every language a large part of the literature which by common consent is described as "great" consists of "murder stories." This is no less true of sacred than of secular books, of poetry than of prose, of romance than of history. Whoever would know anything about the workings of the human mind under the stress of strongest emotion must observe it when engaged in the ultimate conflict that ends in murder. This genius has always done, with never a thought, evidently, that it was unworthily employed or exhibiting a morbid curiosity concerning matters of which it were better to remain ignorant.

Of course there is a wrong as well as a right way to read murder stories, and not all who tell them are either sound psychologists or literary artists. Nevertheless, these narratives, as purveyed by newspapers of the higher class, are of an interest legitimate and deep to every intelligent student of his kind, and nobody need be in the slightest degree ashamed of reading them with careful attention. Intellectually, the current criticism of their publication is on a par with that of the "tired business man" in his comparisons of "Hamlet" or "Tartuffe" with the variety show which he finds so "restful." He simply acknowledges that tragedy, and comedy as distinguished from humor or horseplay, are beyond his mental grasp. The person who sees only the horrible in murder stories does the same thing, and he should conceal the fact as he does any other humiliating misfortune.

We Offer Another Suggestion.

Our more observing readers will notice that the bank statements of condition, as published in compliance with law, are now considerably shorter than they used to be. This change, though it is one not immediately conducive to the pecuniary interests of THE TIMES or any other paper in which such statements are printed, we view with satisfaction and with something of pride. For the shortening of the statements has been effected, not by withholding any information of public utility or interest, but by omitting the long and verbose certifications by notaries that bank officers have sworn as required by law to the correctness of the figures given. And it was THE TIMES that suggested and urged this elimination, not because of any disinclination to sell advertising space, but from a conviction that general as well as particular interests are injured by the waste of money involved in advertising that brings no return to the advertiser.

The State Banking Department answered THE TIMES's appeal with the assertion that on the publication of the full certificates depended the fixing of responsibility on bank officers making inaccurate statements. Further consideration, however, has reversed the department's opinion. It has now decided that this worthy object can be attained, though the required certifications appear only on the document actually signed, and under revised regulations the statements of the banks to which the law applies will henceforth appear in the shortened form.

This encourages us to propose another innovation—one unlike the first in that it will give to cynics the joy of questioning our disinterestedness. Every reason that exists for the publication of any bank statements applies to savings banks, and yet they are not required to take the public into their confidence in this particular way. They should be. Even more than other depositors do those who put their money in savings banks need the protection which a published statement gives, and none of the excuses given for withholding it is of convincing validity. It would cost money—depositors' money—but the expenditure would be wise, and THE TIMES would take it without a single tremor of repulsion or compunction, since for it full money's worth would be given.

He Should Leap at the Chance.

Even the most vehement of "antis" might safely confess to an at least slightly responsive thrilling as a result of the latest feminine protest to Premier ASQUITH against sex discrimination. The Women's Freedom League, it seems, has written to that much-harassed statesman, asking him why it is that at none of the periodically recurring distributions of what are called "royal honors" is recognition ever made of the possibility that not all public services are rendered by men.

By custom hitherto inviolate, English women can get a title, high or low, in only one of two ways—by marriage or by birth. They are not allowed, as the men are, to earn it, or rather they are allowed to do the earning, but are forced to go without the immaterial reward that is, nevertheless, so highly valued. This looks like a real grievance and makes a noise like one.

To emphasize their demand, the leaguers have made out and sent to the Premier a list of names the wearers of which, in their opinion, have done things that, when done by men, win an honorific. Some of these names are known on this side of the water and some of them presumably convict us of ignorance by reminding us of no high achievement, but connected with none of them are associations violent or undignified. So perhaps they are all those of women thoroughly respectful of the established proprieties.

Here is a chance, apparently, for Mr. ASQUITH to prove himself kind and modern—to win a little of the popularity which he so desperately needs in his business.

New York Takes to Its Roofs.

At New York's discovery that roofs can be utilized as the scene or locus of joys other than gustatory, potatory, and saltatory, the immemorial East must be smiling wearily. For ages and ages ago the Oriental began to do a lot of his living and playing on his roof, and he has kept it up ever since. There, as ever, humanly speaking, he finds liberty with seclusion and fresh air with protection close at hand.

Of our immense acreage of roofs we have hitherto used only a minute fraction, and of that fraction only an infinitesimal part for purposes domestic or philanthropic. We are going to be wiser in the future, it seems, and—thanks be!—the reform will necessitate a rigid enforcement of the smoke-nuisance laws.

Nobody can be happy on a roof while subjected to a rain of comminuted carbon.

MR. ROOT'S INFLUENCE.

His Counsel and Judgment Highly Esteemed by His Colleagues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few months ago a United States Senator from one of the Southern States said to me: "There is not a more conscientious man in the Senate than your Mr. Root. I always feel like resenting every imputation upon the purity of his motives in any matter that comes before him. I value his counsel more than I value that of any other Senator. His wisdom and statesmanship put him in a class by himself. Although we belong to opposing parties, even in political questions I find it a great benefit to discuss matters with Mr. Root."

New York State ought to feel it a duty to the whole country to continue such a man in the Senate, and Mr. Root himself ought to realize that, at this period, when popular turbulence is endeavoring to alter the very character of our government, it is the supreme duty of every man as capable of representing sound principles as Mr. Root is, to remain at his post. What if the mania for new legislation detains Congress in the depressing heat of Washington? Doubtless it would shorten the life of our Senator; but what nobler death could he die than giving his life in that way for his country?

ELIJAH R. KENNEDY.

New York, July 2, 1914.

Faith in Dr. Hornaday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having followed the spirited controversy about Gunda's fate with great interest, and being an intense animal lover myself, it seems only fair to me to ask the question, What of Dr. Hornaday? Can it be possible that the public can think of this friend of man and beast as cruel or tolerating needless cruelty? He is the man who labored unceasingly with the help of a few others to save our birds from wanton slaughter. Perhaps some of his critics can think back to a viciously adorned hat in their own homes which Dr. Hornaday happily succeeded in doing away with.

I have seen Gunda, and though the poor animal is sad to look at now, I think we can safely leave its fate in Dr. Hornaday's hands, a man of such long and varied experience in the animal kingdom. I am sure he never intended Gunda to be chained in one spot for the rest of his life, and the criticism of the other animals in the Zoo is extremely unjust, to say the least. We residents of New York City and of the entire country owe to Dr. Hornaday our unbounded gratitude for his kind and wise treatment of the animals placed in his care.

Mrs. E. C. BERNAUER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 2, 1914.

Wife's Espionage Despicable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My indignation was aroused to the highest pitch when I read in your paper this morning the confession made by the wife of Dr. Carman that she had stooped to spy upon her husband and his patients. In the army and navy spies are dealt with as they deserve. Are the secrets of those organizations greater or more sacred than those of a physician's consulting room? I do not think they are.

I have in the past been obliged to submit to examinations which were later followed by operations, and to think that they might have been made to the accompaniment of the dictograph makes me shudder. However, I have no cause to think that the wife of my physician was a woman of the calibre of Mrs. Carman, otherwise my mental suffering would be greater than my physical suffering ever was.

AN INDIGNANT WOMAN.

New York, July 2, 1914.

Opposed to New Bus Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a property owner and resident in East Seventy-ninth Street, which is now threatened with the establishment of a bus line through it, I wish heartily to indorse all that you say against the multiplication of such lines in this city. To the facts and figures you give I might add that these "man-killers," as you term them, would be especially dangerous in the crowded district east of Third Avenue. There seems to be no public demand for them; I have personally talked with a large number of my neighbors in regard to this threat to the peace, quiet, and safety of our street, and have yet to find any one in favor of it, notwithstanding systematic and long continued canvassing by the bus companies. You are entitled to the thanks of the community for so cogently presenting the case.

JOHN H. ISELIN.

New York, July 3, 1914.

NO MORE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Republican Party Will Not Again Accept Him as a Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial article entitled "Roosevelt's Bid for Union" with deep interest. You have correctly analyzed his motives and interpreted his speech at Pittsburgh, but Roosevelt will fail in his attempt to unite the Republican and Progressive Parties and become the leader of both. The intelligent citizenship of this country has now discovered that he is a man with no fixed principles or permanent convictions. He has been on all sides of every question, and his political convictions rest on no more secure foundation than the quicksand of expediency.

The intelligent rank and file of the Republican Party want no more of Roosevelt. They want for a leader a statesman and not an unscrupulous demagogue who shifts with every breeze like willows in the wind. By his unparalleled career of political hypocrisy Col. Roosevelt has done more to prostitute the chastity of the public mind than any other man in American history. Not only this, but he will never be called to lead the Republican Party until vice predominates over virtue and until party loyalty is an acknowledged crime and party treason is regarded as a supreme virtue. This will never be so long as reason is the torch that lights and patriotism is the motive that moves mankind to political action.

CHARLES H. BETTS,
Editor of The Lyons Republican.

Lyons, N. Y., July 2, 1914.

ELIHU ROOT.

His Independence and Constructive Statesmanship Are Recognized.

From The Baltimore News.

The refusal of Elihu Root to stand for reelection as United States Senator from New York is very nearly matter for national regret. All partisanism aside, the Senate has not, and never had, so many members of Mr. Root's type that any of them could be spared.

Curiously enough, it has been as a member of the minority in the Senate that he has best demonstrated his constructive statesmanship. The country will not soon forget the contrast between the intellectual force with which the Republican Senator from New York turned to the Administration's support in the canal tolls controversy and the claptrap with which his Democratic colleague opposed it. Nor will the country forget his masterly last-hour analysis of the Currency bill, or the way in which the Democratic majority hastened to eliminate the faults he uncovered in it. Not often has that exhibition of respect for sheer intellect been duplicated in the United States Senate.

Sagacious and Patriotic.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Root has created for himself a degree of consideration that makes him a subject for the highest regard of the nation, aside from partisan opinion, and in the Republican ranks there is no one who stands higher than he.

The nation needs Mr. Root's continued services in public capacity and the future still has for him the stern work of service in the cause of the party whose ideals he has so uniformly supported, and for whose furtherance, as the party best fitted to perform the work of the nation, he stands committed by his record and by his expressions and by the needs of the day. The Senate can have no man to adorn its counsels possessed of greater sagacity or such unerring patriotism, and the country will always be his debtor.

The People His Clients.

From The Jamestown (N. Y.) Post.

During his single term in the Senate, Mr. Root has been recognized as one of the leaders of that body, showing an independence on occasion that is rare among our public men, as in the matter of the recent repeal of the Panama tolls provision, when he supported President Wilson's position in favor of repeal.

Small in stature, but great in intellect, Elihu Root has long been recognized as one of the leaders in American public life. By his retirement from the Senate, the Empire State will suffer a great loss. His place will be difficult to fill. No man must be considered who does not measure up to the high standard of public service which Elihu Root set for himself when he made the people his clients on entering the Cabinet fifteen years ago.

He Would Be Nominated.

From The Knickerbocker Press.

The opponents of direct nominations have always claimed that the system would do away with all possibilities of the office seeking the man and that it would not interfere with the condition which had existed for years of the aspirant for office seeking the indorsement of the bosses.

If Elihu Root would accept the nomination for United States Senator at the hands of the enrolled voters of the Republican Party, there would be no opposition to him on Primary Day, Sept. 28.

THE PATRIOT.

Hero of an Unsafe, Insane Fourth.
What though for long years cold, the hands that signed
For Liberty, Life, Happiness' Pursuit!
Shall one who reaps thereof the golden fruit
In patriotic showing lag behind,
Or claim, in Independence won, less share
Than had he been on hand to help "declare"?

As, glorious, each Fourth comes round, behold
His holy sacrifice of limb and life * * *
Albeit not his own! * * * Haply some wife
Made widow, slaughtered babes, that he, enrolled
In Hero-Hall of Fame, may stand, though not
With Washington et al. upon the spot!

Explosives fatal, e'en as shot and shell:
Play-cannon, powder, match, bestowed on boys,
Paternally, as patriotic toys,
This Day of Days, will do the work as well
And cause the parent heart as proud a thrill
As had these fought, bled, died, at Bunker Hill!

Anew his grandsire's gun shall echoes wake,
Not as at Valley Forge, when shot ran low,
But with the hand that knows not friend from foe;
With brute, insensate noise for noise's sake,
And, consecrated thought! the reckless aim
That kills his brother in his country's name!

Then, grateful nation, let your praises be
For him, the patriot, who, though born too late
To seek the dulce-et-decorum fate,
Yet freely maims and slays to prove ye free,
Staining Old Glory's stripes a deeper red—
Lest Peace the Blest mulct war-gods of their dead!

MARGUERITE MERINGTON.

SALEM'S NEED.

Aid for 10,000 Stricken People Asked from All Sides.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people of this fine old Commonwealth of Massachusetts have responded most generously to the needs of Salem, and at first it was the hope of the Relief Committee that no assistance outside the State would be needed.

A more complete and thorough investigation of the situation has revealed the fact that the relief problem is far larger than at first supposed. Not only have thousands of persons lost their homes, but the burning of the large factories and mills has deprived them of their means of livelihood. To prevent still further suffering and distress, these people must be cared for until employment and more adequate shelter than tents, schools, and other crowded dwellings can be provided for them. The Committee on Employment is making every effort to secure work until the mills can be rebuilt.

In the largest camp, at Forest River Park, there are over 2,000 men, women, and children. At the outdoor kitchens the occupants of the tents secure their food in tin plates and cups and take it to a large tent where tables and benches are provided. No food is allowed in the tents, as it is necessary to maintain cleanly conditions in order to prevent disease. The daily expense of providing food for from eight to ten thousand persons amounts to thousands of dollars, and is eating its way rapidly into the relief fund.

Large quantities of clothing have been donated to the Red Cross Clothing Bureau, but great quantities of blankets and mattresses had to be purchased. Continued cold and rainy weather has required warmer clothing, more blankets and the flooring of all the tents in the camps. The Red Cross has provided a large number of its efficient enrolled Red Cross nurses, who are doing most excellent service at headquarters, the camps, maternity, and contagious hospitals. The patients and nurses of the Salem Hospital, which was burned, are being cared for at the Beverly Hospital. Milk stations, where proper food for babies is prepared, have been established at the camps and in other parts of the city, and at the maternity hospital babies have been born every day since the fire.

Many of the refugees are Canadian French, Poles, Italians, and Greeks, but there are also a large number of Americans. The people are brave, but it is pathetic to watch the trembling lips and tear-filled eyes of some good woman as she tells you of the loss of her little home and of the beloved household treasures. Few of the people had any insurance, and, save for a little hastily gathered clothing, generally lost all they had. They need help which should be and will be given them.

No call for aid was ever made to Massachusetts in vain, and now the American Red Cross, our great national mutual aid society, asks that our people help the sufferers in this old Commonwealth.

Contributions can be sent in New York to Fulton Cutting, appointed Special Treasurer of this fund by the Mayor, or to Jacob Schiff, Red Cross Treasurer, to be forwarded to Gardiner Lane, the Massachusetts Red Cross Treasurer.

MABEL T. BOARDMAN,
Chairman of the National Relief Board for the American Red Cross.

Salem, Mass., July 2, 1914.

TO AID ELMIRA COLLEGE.

Rockefeller Foundation Promises Conditional Endowment Fund.

Steps have been taken by the Rockefeller Foundation to help the Elmira College Club's fund. An endowment of $100,000 has been promised, providing the Alumni of Elmira raise $200,000. This money is to be used for a new library and a dining hall.

In addition to this the City Club has raised $3,000 for post-graduate scholarships for students of Elmira to take special degrees at men's universities.

The Committee on Endowment named to raise the $200,000 demanded are Mrs. Charles C. Pape, Treasurer; Mrs. Samuel M. Keiper, Mrs. Frederick Hamlin Mills, Miss Cornelia P. Dwight, Mrs. Leon P. Lewald, Mrs. Edward Dayton Boyer, Mrs. Miles Goodyear Hyde, Mrs. William H. Doty, Mrs. William J. Norman, Mrs. G. E. Clinton, Mrs. John Franklin Brown, and the Misses Cantwell and Lord.

Mrs. George M. Robinson, President of the Elmira College Club, entertained twenty members at Graham Court last Saturday. The sixtieth anniversary, which is in next Autumn, was discussed.

WANT CITIES NON-SECTARIAN

Rabbis Oppose Christmas Celebrations Held by Municipalities.

DETROIT, July 3.—Municipal Christmas celebrations were denounced today as sectarian, and contrary to the spirit of America by the delegates attending the meeting of the Central Conference of American rabbis here. A resolution protesting against the celebrations was adopted.

There was an animated discussion over the question whether a separate Prayer Book should be published for those Jewish congregations which worship on Sundays. The argument for the separate Prayer Book was made by Rabbi Joseph Rauch of Louisville. He contended that present conditions made Sunday worship a necessity to many Jewish congregations. Others opposed the plan on the ground that it would be giving sanction to the observance of the Gentiles' Sunday by Jews.

TABLET FOR HISTORIC TREE.

Sons of Revolution Meet Where Washington Took Command.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3.—The unveiling of a table today at the foot of the famous elm under which George Washington took command of the army in 1776, marked the completion by a delegation of the Sons of the American Revolution of a tour of the route taken by Washington from Philadelphia to this city.

Addresses were made by Mayor Good, George P. Gardner, Gen. Darling of the militia, and Ballard Thurston, President, Sons of the American Revolution.

'DRYS' NAME STATE TICKET.

C. E. Welsh the Prohibitionist Candidate for Governor.

UTICA, N. Y., July 3.—At the meeting of the Prohibition Convention held here today the following were designated as candidates for nomination to State offices in the primaries:

Governor—C. E. Welch, Westfield; Lieutenant Governor—Ella A. Boole, Brooklyn; United States Senator—Francis E. Bogan, Olean; Controller—Niel B. Cranmer, Elmira; Treasurer—Edward Parker, New York; Attorney General—Walter T. Bliss, Allegany County.

Medal for New York Policeman.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo awarded a silver medal of honor today to Patrolman William E. Barret of the New York Police Department for bravery in rescuing Gus Stritzke from drowning at Rockaway Beach on Aug. 24, 1913.

TO INCLUDE BANKS IN TREATY INQUIRY

Senate Orders General Investigation of the Financial End of Nicaraguan Compact.

POWER TO CALL WITNESSES

Senator Smith's Resolution Adopted, with Names of New York Bankers Eliminated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Senate today adopted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations to conduct a general investigation of the financial relations of American bankers and the State Department with the Republic of Nicaragua. The resolution was introduced by Senator William Alden Smith, Republican, of Michigan. As introduced it bore a preamble reciting charges against Brown Brothers & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York, but this was stricken out when the resolution was reported.

For the past ten days the committee has been conducting an inquiry into facts related to the pending treaty with Nicaragua, under which the United States is to pay to that republic $3,000,000. The witnesses who have appeared have done so voluntarily. Senator Smith's resolution empowers the committee to subpoena witnesses and compel them to testify under oath. The inquiry will be resumed Monday.

At the same time that this resolution was brought before the Senate the Committee on Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses reported the Stone resolution providing for an investigation of the sources from which newspapers had obtained their information respecting the Nicaraguan inquiry in executive session. Senator Norris of Nebraska said that Senator Borah of Idaho, who was absent, wished to discuss the resolution. Senator Williams of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Audit and Expenses, said there was no particular need of haste in adopting the resolution, and it was laid over until Monday.

So much opposition to the Nicaraguan and Colombian treaties has developed that some members of the Committee on Foreign Relations expect Secretary Bryan to drop his effort to have the conventions ratified during the present session of Congress. The Secretary of State outwardly maintains a composed calm, but it is known that part of the fire directed at the Nicaraguan treaty surprised him and caused him to realize that the ratification of the treaty would be far more difficult than he had expected.

WAR ON NAVY "PLUCKING."

Britten to Push His Bill for Reform in Retirement System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Characterizing the navy retiring law a "self-evident and complete failure," as shown by Secretary Daniels's recent order taking fifteen officers off the active list, Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois said tonight he would urge action on a bill which he introduced last May to abolish the so-called "plucking board."

Mr. Britten called attention to a statement by Secretary Daniels to the effect that the officers forced to the retired list were thoroughly efficient.

"This is only another evidence of the fallacy of retaining the present law of retiring by selection fifteen officers each year," said Mr. Britten. "Uncle Sam, by the action, has begun to pay an additional sum of nearly $34,000 each year to these 'able and efficient officers', for passing their time in idleness."

The Britten bill would provide for the retirement of the least efficient officers as shown by the records in the Navy Department.

FRENCH TREATY READY.

To be Sent to Senate with British Peace Agreement.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Bryan announced today that the finishing touches had been given to the new peace commission treaty between the United States and France, and that it would be signed and transmitted to the Senate at the same time as the proposed British-American peace treaty was.

Though similar in scope, the conventions are somewhat different in details, owing in part to the different colonial systems of Great Britain and France. Generally both are on the lines of The Netherlands treaty and do not include a provision for a suspension of armaments during the year's period of investigation to which the parties bind themselves before proceeding to hostilities in the eevnt of differences.

CALLS ON BARNES TO QUIT.

Editorial Barring Whitman Puzzles Followers of Aldridge.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 3.—Politicians were astonished today when they read an editorial article in The Evening Times, the Republican organization newspaper in this city, which demanded the resignation of Chairman Barnes, and said that the candidacy of District Attorney Whitman was not available as he was "Barnes's man."

Progressives throughout city and country are elated at what they call recognition on the part of George W. Aldridge, member of the Republican State Committee, of the stand taken by Col. Roosevelt and other Progressive leaders in the State.

Mr. Aldridge declined to discuss the matter tonight, but the rank and file of the Republican organization, very much puzzled, assert that the editorial really reflects the views of Mr. Aldridge and those close to him in the control of the Monroe County organization. Until today 90 per cent. of the Republican vote here was solid for Whitman.

McGuire Takes Dowling's Place.

ALBANY, July 3.—Lawrence M. D. McGuire of New York today was appointed a member of the State Factory Investigating Committee by Gov. Glynn to succeed Robert E. Dowling, who retired to become a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Real estate interests of the State, which recently protested to the Governor against the manner in which the building laws were enforced, indorsed Mr. McGuire.

Walsh Vetoes Trading Stamp Tax.

BOSTON, July 3.—Gov.

CHAMBERLAIN DIES; SURPRISE IN LONDON

Statesman's End Was Not Expected and Casts a Gloom Over the Season.

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY

Great Reformer and Business Genius Who Exercised Powerful Influence in Shaping British Legislation.

LONDON, July 3.—Joseph Chamberlain died at 10:30 o'clock last night in his London residence, but the fact was not made known until today. The announcement came as an entire surprise as the condition of his health was not publicly known to be any worse than at any time in the past two or three years. It appears that he had been sinking since Tuesday, but that the members of the family had preferred that his desperate condition should not become publicly known.

Mrs. Chamberlain, who never left her husband's side since he was stricken with paralysis seven years ago, and his son, Austen Chamberlain, were with him when he died.

The event has cast a gloom today over the London season, which was at its height.

Mr. Chamberlain's last public appearance was at a garden party on the grounds of his Birmingham home on May 6, when, with his wife and son, he received several hundred constituents. Mr. Chamberlain was wheeled out on the lawn and appeared very emaciated and feeble when he lifted his hat to friends and neighbors in acknowledgment of their salutes.

The funeral, which, according to his own wish will be a most simple one, will be held in Messiah Unitarian Church, Birmingham, next Monday. Interment will be in Hockley Cemetery. In his youth Mr. Chamberlain was a Sunday school teacher in the Messiah Church.

Mrs. Chamberlain throughout the day received numerous messages of condolence, including telegrams from King George, Queen Mary, the Queen Mother Alexandra, and other members of the royal family and from prominent persons at home and abroad.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BUSY LIFE.

Made Himself a Power in Politics by Applying Business Methods.

Although Joseph Chamberlain never attained to the Premiership of Great Britain, he has left upon the political life of his country a far deeper mark than many of those who have been the First Ministers of the Crown. To him was largely due the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals; to him was due the strong attempt to reverse the historic free trade policy of the empire. He split the two great British parties in turn, and forced a new alignment of the political leaders. Opinions differ as to how far he was the author of the Boer War, but there is no dispute as to his pre-eminence as an imperialist.

He was, moreover, in his early life a great municipal administrator, and he was the first to introduce into British politics the businesslike methods which characterize political life on this side of the Atlantic. He was, in fact, a business man through and through, and in this was in strange contrast with his associate, Arthur Balfour. He achieved success as a young man in commercial pursuits, and used the same methods as Mayor of Birmingham and Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Chamberlain was born in London in 1836, the son of a well-to-do merchant, a member of the Cordwainers Company. He was educated at a private school and University College, London, and at the age of 16 entered the office of his father, who had formed a screw manufacturing firm, Nettlefold & Chamberlain, in Birmingham.

Before he had been very long in business he made an invention which established his fortune. Screws of fifty years ago were blunt, and a gimlet had to be used to make the hole for them. Chamberlain conceived the idea of sharpening their points and making them self-sufficing. The idea brought him wealth, and by the time he was 38 he was able to turn his back on the counting room, secure from financial worries.

It was in 1874, during his first term as Mayor of Birmingham, that Mr. Chamberlain stood for Parliament. He was defeated, but in 1876 he stood again and was returned, never again to suffer defeat. So firm has his control become over his constituency that until the end of his life Birmingham and its neighborhood remained as much his own possession as any of the rotten boroughs of the unreformed Parliaments were of their patrons.

In the four years during which the Liberals were in Opposition after his election, he made himself a force on their side in the House and in the constituencies introduced a new and powerful political weapon. He adapted to British use the political machinery of America and formed the party caucus. Under Mr. Schadnorst the Liberals organized the voters thoroughly, and in spite of the anger and scorn heaped on their methods by the Conservative leaders and press went into the general election of 1880 far more efficiently prepared than their rivals. Mr. Chamberlain had, in fact, applied business principles to the great game of politics.

In these circumstances it was not remarkable that Mr. Gladstone should at once promote him to Cabinet rank. He was made President of the Board of Trade, and with Sir Charles Dilke held the leadership of the Radical wing of the Liberal Party. The hopes entertained of the Gladstone administration were largely frustrated through the unfortunate Bradlaugh controversy and the obstruction of the Irish Party, but Mr. Chamberlain managed to get through Parliament a useful piece of legislation, the Bankruptcy act. He also attempted to pass a strong Merchant Shipping bill and made his influence felt upon all departments of domestic affairs.

In dealing with Ireland it is curious to note that the future bitter opponent of home rule was one of the prime movers in the abandonment by Mr. Gladstone of the coercion policy. A keen business man, more concerned to get reform through Parliament than to haggle over principles, he saw that Ireland must be kept quiet. He advised the recall of W. E. Forster, the coercion Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was one of the prime movers in the Kilmainham treaty, as the attempt to reach a compromise with Mr. Parnell was called. It has been always held by those who resented most bitterly his later attitude on the Irish question that at this time a very little would have made Mr. Chamberlain forestall his chief as a home ruler.

However, he did not, and when Mr. Gladstone asked him to enter his Cabinet in 1886 as President of the Local Government Board he stipulated that he could not and would not assent to the creation of a separate Parliament on College Green, Dublin. To this Mr. Gladstone replied that he accorded him the "unlimited right of judgment and rejection."

Left Gladstone on Home Rule.

In spite of this, Mr. Gladstone did not consult him in the preparation of his Home Rule bill, and it was only just before its introduction into the House that its terms were revealed to him. There was nothing for him to do but to resign, and with his retirement from the Ministry, with such prominent leaders as Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, the great split in the Liberal Party was complete.

For nine years Mr. Chamberlain held no office, but in this interlude to his Cabinet career was sent to this country in 1888 as Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, which drew up an important treaty on the much-vexed fisheries question between Great Britain and the United States. The visit to America was of particular importance to Mr. Chamberlain, as during the negotiations he met Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of Judge W. C. Endicott of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, who was Secretary of War under President Cleveland. He married her as his third wife at Washington on Nov. 15 of the same year.

In spite of what was then held extreme radicalism, though nearly all this programme has long since been placed on the statute books, Mr. Chamberlain, who had become the leader in the House of Commons of the Liberal Unionists on the succession of Lord Hartington to the peerage in 1891, was far too powerful to be omitted from the next Unionist Ministry, and in 1895 he entered Lord Salisbury's coalition Cabinet. To the astonishment of those who had thought him interested first and foremost in domestic affairs, he took office as the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This was, in fact, an innovation in British politics, quite apart from the personality of Mr. Chamberlain. It was the first time that a statesman of the first rank had accepted the portfolio of the colonies, and it was a formal recognition that no longer could the British dominions beyond the seas be regarded as a nuisance to the practical politician.

With South Africa his name will always be bound up. He was an ardent supporter of Cecil Rhodes in his schemes to paint the map red. He was in entire sympathy with the establishment of Rhodesia and his connection with the ill-fated Jameson raid on the Transvaal remains to this day one of Britain's State secrets. Mr. Chamberlain was, of course, exonerated of any complicity in the matter by a Parliamentary committee, but it is generally supposed that he had some inkling that it would happen, and that if it had been successful Mr. Rhodes was confident that Mr. Chamberlain would accept what had been done as a "fait accompli." It created, however, such a stir in National and international politics that it was absolutely essential to disown all authorization of it.

The opponents of Mr. Chamberlain have always asserted that in the days before the outbreak of the South African war he did not do all that he could and ought to have done to avert the struggle. It is quite certain, on the other hand, that his policy met with the approval of the majority of his countrymen, and that the worst they would have accused him of doing was the refusal to postpone what he felt to be inevitable and the miscalculation of the difficulties with which British arms would have to contend. After the confusion of the war he made a personal tour through the conquered States and did much to obtain the allegiance of the Boer and Free State leaders to the new régime.

His Preferential Trade Policy.

Once more the business man was to come out in Mr. Chamberlain's career, and once more he was to disrupt the party with which he was associated. In 1903 he came out in favor of preferential trade within the British Empire. His views had obtained some sort of support from Mr. Balfour, who prepared for the consideration of his colleagues in the Cabinet a characteristically philosophical pamphlet, setting forth the dangers to British trade from the ever increasing customs barriers of other nations.

He refused, however, to go the whole way with Mr. Chamberlain, and the Duke of Devonshire, the leader of the Liberal Unionist organization, found it impossible in his old age to accept so complete a departure from the free trade principles of his youth. The position of Mr. Chamberlain became intolerable. He was pledged to an active reform of the fiscal system, Mr. Balfour preferred to leave it an open question, and he decided that he would be more useful to the cause he had at heart if he resigned from the Cabinet. His son Austen remained in office, and was even promoted, but in 1903 Mr. Chamberlain stepped down and became once more a private member of Parliament.

Outside of his career as a statesman, Mr. Chamberlain did much for the establishment of the University of Birmingham, an institution devoted to practical business education rather than literary studies. He was its first Chancellor in 1901, and was also once elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, a semi-political office.

Mr. Chamberlain was known as a grower of orchids, and he never appeared in public without one of these costly exotics in his buttonhole. Part of the exasperation which operated in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary Party was undoubtedly caused by these flowers, which, with his faultlessly groomed figure, shining monocle and cold, expressionless face, gave a point to his bitter sallies which they resented keenly.

In the choice of his third wife, Miss Mary Endicott, Mr. Chamberlain was singularly happy. His domestic life afforded him real relief from the struggle of his Parliamentary career and she nursed him during the years of his final illness with assiduous care. She was a particular favorite of the late Queen Victoria, and at the time of the jubilee was one of the few non-royal personages to receive the gold instead of the silver medal.

At his home in Highbury Mr. Chamberlain gathered many valuable works of art, among which were masterpieces by Lord Leighton, Marcus Stone and Turner. Amid all his occupations as a Cabinet Minister he found time to look personally into the condition of the London poor, and many tales are told of his kindness to unfortunate dwellers in the slums.

Mr. Chamberlain's son, Austen, is already a prominent figure in British politics and has held several official positions. He was Postmaster General from 1902 to 1903, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the concluding years of the last Balfour Administration.

LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE.

Chamberlain Great Social Reformer Diverted by Home Rule Schism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—Among the most notable tributes to Joseph Chamberlain was one paid by Mr. Lloyd George, who said:

"I always had profound admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's great powers and deep respect for his character. He was a man of immense personal force, quite fearless, and capable of inspiring millions with faith in great ideas and principles and courage to fight for them. He had genuine enthusiasm for social reform.

"I always have been a believer in his sincerity and his desire to improve the condition of the masses of the people. In my judgment, but for the fatal diversion of his energies caused by the Home Rule schism, he would have been the greatest democratic statesman this country has yet seen. But for the events of 1886 and the loss of Mr. Chamberlain to Liberalism we would, I believe, be living today in a happier and stronger Britain, as a result of the courageous legislation inspired by Mr. Chamberlain's zeal for social reform. For all the splendor of his career, my feeling, now that it is closed, is one of sadness when I think of what might have been.

"I believe the attitude of his mind on many questions remained radical to the end, but his alliance with the Tory Party made it impossible for him to give effect to his genuine instincts as a reformer. As a speaker Mr. Chamberlain had wonderful gifts. I would not call him an orator, but he could stir great audiences as few men can. He was the most consummate of parliamentarians.

"For dramatic power and intensity and interest I have seen nothing in the House of Commons to match the long, tremendous duel between Chamberlain and Gladstone over Home Rule in the session of 1893."

GREAT MAN, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

Chamberlain Equally Efficient as Administrator and Debater.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 3.—Col. Roosevelt gave out this statement tonight when told of the death of Joseph Chamberlain:

"I sincerely regret Mr. Chamberlain's death. He was one of the great figures in public life not only in his own country but internationally. He was of commanding personality, of great strength, and of striking capacity for leadership—one of those rare men who were as effective in the House of Commons as on the stump, being equally efficient as legislator and administrator, and also as orator and debater.

"All who knew him and his family will feel sincere and respectful sympathy with his family in his loss."

GAY FOURTH FOR NEWPORT.

Many Colonists Have Guests for the Day—Dinner at Bonnie Crest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Mardsen J. Perry are entertaining over the Fourth Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ward Greene of Worcester, the Hon. and Mrs. William Beresford, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Alexander D. Chaysin, Abram Barker, and Col. Samuel M. Nicholson of Providence, D. Liebrich of Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Terhune and Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Shaw of Philadelphia are spending the Fourth with their son-in-law and daughter, Ensign and Mrs. John P. Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. James Q. Barcus of Albany are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Morrison.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly of New York are at Vinland.

A. De Navarro and James Eustis of New York are guests of Senator and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman over the Fourth.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has taken the Vincent Astor estate, Beechwood, is expected to arrive the first of the week. A large force is getting the place ready.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons and Miss Le Brun Parsons of New York, who are at Bateman's; Bishop James H. Darlington and family, William P. Burden, who is a member of Mrs. French Vanderbilt's house party; Hosmer Barrett of New York, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan; Miss Charlotte Smythe of Dublin, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmonds; Mrs. E. T. Jeffrey of Chicago, visiting Dr. and Mrs. John R. Ridlon; Ezra Gould of Washington, spending the Fourth with Mrs. Gould; Miss Margaret Stewart, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, and Joshua B. Holden are registered at the Casino.

OVERSEAS FOR SMALL JOB.

Travels 10,000 Miles to Work 30 Minutes on Ice Machine.

W. R. Sonecker, a refrigerating engineer for the Carbonade Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, arrived last night from Brazil on the Lamport & Holt steamer Vauban after traveling 10,000 miles to make repairs to a machine at Pernambuco, which took him just thirty minutes.

The Rosspach Brazil Company of Pernambuco purchased a refrigerating plant from the Pittsburgh company, and something went wrong which the Brazilian engineers did not understand. Mr. Sonecker had to go from New York to Bahia and then take another steamer back along the coast to Pernambuco and returned the same way after repairing the machine.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Ten Liners—The Arrivals.

Ten transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them, are:

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE, (Bremen.)—H. L. Aus'in, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Barker, Prof. C. E. Bennett, Andrew Blackman, C. S. Brown, Jr., C. Butterfield, Mrs. W. L. Chase, Mrs. E. W. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Colton, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dalton, Dr. and Mrs. Albert England, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Finch, Mrs. C. O. Gates, Miss Elenor Gates, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hadden, Rev. H. Richard Harris, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Prof. O. Kiliani, L.L. D., C. M. R. Lawrence, W. R. Martin, Mrs. Rose Pearl, Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Prof. L. Pick, Mrs. Mortimer A. Seabury, J. M. Symington, Mrs. I. H. Taun, G. E. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Williams.

ORUBA, (Southampton via West Indies.)—Miss L. G. Arnott, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cooper, W. Bell Irving, Vincent Madine, Miss Jay Malabre, Miss Laura Manley, Miss Louise Ramsey, Miss Ida Samson, Prof. and Mrs. James F. Kemp, and Miss Kemp.

OCEANIC, (Southampton.)—Max Adler, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bennet, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Bissell, Lieut. Col. W. C. Borden, U. S. A.; Mrs. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Carr, Sir Charles Campbell, the Rev. L. F. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Gladstone Goode, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Pierpont M. Hamilton, Mr. Kingsley, Mrs. Lewis Lines, Bishop of Newark; Miss Helen M. Rice, Mrs. L. L. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Strater, Mr. and Mrs. H. Streatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, and A. Toxen Worm.

KROONLAND, (Antwerp.)—Mrs. Lillian Allen, O. C. Barret, Dr. H. M. Brown, Miss Emily Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Falk, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Fowler, Mrs. F. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Groves, Miss E. M. Hope, Miss H. S. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Logan, Mrs. H. M. Munn, and Dr. W. C. Snodgrass.

KOENIG ALBERT, (Genoa.)—F. J. Atwood, Miss E. S. Baker, W. M. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bowman, Miss A. Clapp, Miss M. K. Cursen, Miss F. R. Davidson, Miss Adelaide Gould; the Rev. S. B. Hedges, D. D., Miss D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Neely, Miss Helen Reid, and J. S. Taylor.

CAMPANIA, (Glasgow.)—Dr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allen, Miss E. Barton, Mrs. E. J. Callon, Miss Mary Davis, D. Day, Miss M. George, Mrs. A. Hunter, Mrs. A. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lyford, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Neel, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Noble, C. A. Price, Miss G. G. Quinn, Dr. Hudson Smythe, Charles Sim, Miss Marie White, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomson.

MINNEWASKA, (London.)—Mrs. L. W. Abbott, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Alton, R. L. Benson, Dr. Colin S. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Douglas, Miss M. Flood, J. F. Hunter, Dr. W. W. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lines, W. H. Floyd, Miss Maria Norris, Miss M. S. Taylor.

KAISER FRANZ JOSEF I., (Trieste.)—Rev. W. W. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bender, Judge E. G. Bradford, Miss Alice Branch, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Bressler, Miss Mary Chalmers, Mrs. Eunice Dewing, Rev. E. S. Dunlap, Dr. John Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. King, Miss J. Newcome, Miss Christine Norton, Prof. J. A. Silver.

ANCONA, (Naples.)—Prof. A. Anani, W. Blackwell, Miss A. H. Bradly, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bemis, Miss E. K. Balantine, C. M. Cleveland, Miss V. H. Deming, Miss Anna Griffin, Miss Louise Herrick, Mrs. A. C. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Irwin, Miss Gerald Lowry, Miss M. Wilson.

BREMEN, (Bremen.)—J. W. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barthel, Miss E. D. Chater, Miss Emilie Brunning, F. W. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Lee S. Day, Miss Nina L. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harris, Miss E. R. Howell, Miss Laura Page, Miss M. S. Ormond, Mr. and Mrs. George Turner.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their pasengers were:

MAURETANIA, (Liverpool.)—C. R. Barge, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Beal, W. S. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett, E. J. Berwind, Mrs. K. Boweker, Edgar R. Bowring, J. B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Carden, Mrs. E. Clarke, Miss Clara Davidson, C. W. Dayton, F. B. Fisk, H. C. Grant, Mrs. W. Green, Dr. Graeme Hammond, Sir Alan Johnstone, British Minister at The Hague; the Hon. D. P. Kingsley, G. A. Lea, Miss E. Mackenzie, Leslie Paxton, Portuguese Consul General at Havana; Walker Patton, Miss J. Peck, Col. R. M. Thompson, E. W. P. Thurston, British Consul at Mexico City; Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Miss Cathlein Vanderbilt, and Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Walker.

CARPATHIA, (Naples.)—Mrs. S. Anderson, Winthrop Clark, A. B. Cook, Miss H. H. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Palmer East, Charles Hackett, A. G. Hopkins, J. H. Kingsbury, Mrs. C. P. Perrine, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Webb, Warburton Webb, and Miss A. R. Wright.

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Adams, Miss May Adams, Guillermo Aquini, Argentine Consul at San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barnes, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, Miss Brooke, Miss G. H. Brooke, T. R. Burr, Viscount Colville of Arlloes, Mrs. M. Dowling, Capt. J. P. Drouillard, Mrs. May Gaynor, Carol Fellowes, Mrs. Victor F. Lawson, Mrs. C. L. Mittall, Mrs. Horace Smith, Mrs. G. R. Venables, and Mrs. W. E. Sanford.

H. W. DENISON DEAD; EULOGIZED BY JAPAN

Nation's Legal Adviser for 34 Years Succumbs to Paralysis in Tokio at 68.

DECORATED BY EMPEROR

Career of Modest American Diplomat Who Was a Silent Power Behind the Oriental Throne.

TOKIO, July 3.—Henry Willard Denison, legal adviser of the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs since 1880, died today in St. Luke's American Hospital. Mr. Denison was stricken with paralysis a week ago.

The announcement of Mr. Denison's death was withheld for several hours in accordance with Japanese custom in order to permit the Emperor to confer the decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Order of Paulownia on the dead man.

A eulogistic statement in regard to the services of Mr. Denison was later issued by the Japanese Foreign Office. In it he was hailed as one of the greatest benefactors of Japan. It concluded: "The whole Japanese nation joins in the sentiment of thankfulness and indebtedness for the distinguished services of Mr. Denison and in the expression of sorrow at his departure."

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The State Department today instructed Ambassador Guthrie at Tokio to convey to the Emperor of Japan and to the Japanese Government condolences of President Wilson and of the Government of the United States upon the death of Henry Willard Denison, adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office since 1880.

Henry Willard Denison was a man ranked by students of international politics with Hay and Lansdowne and Grey and Delcassé in the first rank of diplomats; yet because his work was done unobtrusively, because it was bound up in the achievements of Japanese statecraft in general and was hardly ever marked as his own, very few people knew his name outside of the circles of diplomacy and international law. But this man had been called the most influential of all the Westerners who had guided the destinies of Oriental nations—almost, his admirers even said, a power behind the throne.

He was born at Guildhall, Vt., May 11, 1846, and was the son of Col. John Paine Denison and Mary Shepard Cooper Denison. After receiving an academic education at Lancaster, N. H., he went to Washington and studied law at Columbian (now George Washington) University. After a time he obtained a departmental clerkship, but found the life too dull and promotion too slow to suit his fancy. At this time Japan was just being opened up to Westerners, and there was a certain romance about the country which made a strong appeal to young Denison. After the war of 1868, which determined that the Mikado and the progressive party should rule the country, Denison obtained an appointment as consular clerk at Yokohama under Gen. Van Buren. Here he served for several years, continuing meanwhile his law studies in a practical manner. This was the period when foreign concessions, with extra-territorial rights, were numerous in Japan, and the first treaties which the island empire had made with European nations were in many instances unjust or intentionally ambiguous. There was in consequence an almost hopeless tangle of conflicting laws and even of conflicting systems of law, which left most foreigners and most Japanese entirely in the dark as to the rights of any particular case. In this situation Mr. Denison resigned his clerkship to practice among the foreign population of Japan, and attained an extraordinary success.

He had already returned to America for a short time in 1873, when he was married to Miss Helen Wilder Cross of New York. On going back to Japan he settled in Tokio in 1901, and was also once elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, a semi-political office.

At that time there were many foreigners—Americans, English, and Germans—in the Japanese service. With the passing years they grew fewer; as the older men died or retired their places were filled by Japanese. But Mr. Denison survived them all.

Mr. Denison followed Eli T. Sheppard in the service, Sheppard had succeeded Pershine Smith—both Americans; but Smith and Sheppard had served Japan in the early days when her position was hardly better than that of Afghanistan or Siam. Denison was one of the most powerful men in the State during the period from an autocracy to a constitutional empire, from a mediaeval State with a demi-god ruler to a nation modern in almost every respect, from a country off on the edge of nowhere to one of the great powers. In 1905 he visited the United States as a member of the Japanese party which concluded the Treaty of Portsmouth with Count Witte and his associates. Here also he was unobtrusive, and in the reports of the conference, when Baron Komura and Takahira were holding forth in the sessions of the envoys and Aino Sato was handling the announcements made to the outside world, Denison's name crept into dispatches only once or twice. Then nothing was said except "Mr. Denison spent the entire day at his desk." But there were not lacking men who said that it was Denison's work behind the scenes which had almost as much to do with the terms finally concluded as did the activities of Takahira and Komura.

He held two Japanese decorations which are the highest granted to any one except Princes of the blood—the Grand Cordon, First Class, of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, and the Grand Cordon, First Class, of the Order of the Second Treasure. Besides this he was a member of the Association de Législation Comparée, of Paris, and of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He was a delegate from Japan to the second Hague Peace Conference. He held membership in clubs of New York, Washington, Yokohama, and Tokio.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The prima donna of the company that is to support De Wolf Hopper in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas next season is Idelle Patterson, an American singer.

Morris Gest signed a contract yesterday with Porter Emerson Brown which calls for the immediate production, by Mr. Gest and F. Ray Comstock, of Mr. Brown's new comedy, "Wild Oats." Mr. Brown's "Wild Oats" is to be first shown in September.

Alice Brady is filling an engagement this Summer in the stock company at Dayton, Ohio, where a different play is presented every week.

The newly established milk station at Luna Park is open to the public. The management of Luna has constructed a modern and up-to-date establishment where the poor mothers of Coney Island may go and receive instructions toward bettering the conditions of their babies. Dr. Royal Willis of the Board of Health is in charge every day with two graduate trained nurses.

A. Toxen Worm, general press representative of the Shuberts, is leaving this morning for his annual trip to Europe on the Oceanic of the White Star Line.

"Follies Night" will be celebrated at the Ziegfeld Danse des Follies in the Aerial Gardens atop the New Amsterdam Theatre this evening. All the members of the former Ziegfeld revues, as well as the entire 1914 company, have been invited to attend the reunion.

Albert Roccardi of the Vitagraph Players, underwent a serious operation at the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn on Wednesday. The operation was successful.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those sailing today on the Caribbean for Bermuda are:

Miss E. H. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ahearn, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Alves, Miss Amy Baker, Commander T. Brown, R. N.; Miss Louise Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Ellis, Miss H. G. Kimball, H. C. Peters, Miss O. Van Buskirk, H. M. Pendleton, and Miss Eleanor Painter.

CALAMARES, (Panama.)—W. P. Clark, M. A. Ackles, P. B. Jones, John Armes, C. D. Bray, A. T. Ward, Irving Adams, Miss Beatrice Hayes, Lieut. W. R. Ring, U. S. A., and Dr. A. A. Scoulis.

WOULD SELL OPERA HOUSE.

Contractor Alleges Hammerstein Owes Him $9,449 for Work.

An application for the sale of Oscar Hammerstein's new opera house at Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue has been made in the Supreme Court by Davis Brown, Incorporated, of 304 East Fortieth Street. The plaintiff alleges he supplied Hammerstein with labor and materials worth $22,449, and alleges that $9,449 is still due.

When Oscar Hammerstein was asked about it last night he said:

"Brown had a contract to do some work for my new opera house. The work did not suit me, so I paid him what I owed him, and got some one else to finish the job. I do not owe him anything, and have no creditors."

Mr. Hammerstein added that his opera house was about completed, and would be opened to the public in two or three weeks.

MRS. BAKER LEFT $470,298.

Owned Pearl Necklace Worth $80,000—$443,385 to Husband.

TRENTON, N. J., July 3.—Mrs. Florence Thompson Baker, wife of George M. Baker, formerly of Monmouth Beach, who died on July 25, left an estate of $470,298, according to the transfer tax appraisal filed with Edward W. Buckley, Deputy State Controller. Among the assets is a pearl necklace valued at $80,000.

Mr. Baker receives $443,385. Mrs. Florence Evelyn St. George, a daughter, receives one-half of a small pearl necklace and about $15,550. Mrs. Florence Bellows Loew, the other half of the necklace, her total share being $11,125. George F. Baker, Jr., a son, receives his mother's engagement ring and other jewelry, valued at $250.

Besides the $80,000 string of pearls there is a collar of pearls and diamonds, $28,500; a necklace of emeralds and diamonds, $40,000; a ring of emeralds and diamonds, $4,500; a star of rubies and diamonds, $3,750; an anemone bracelet, $2,300, and a dragon-fly pin of diamonds, $2,000.

DR. J. W. GLEITSMANN DIES.

Was Ex-President of American Laryngological Association.

Dr. Joseph William Gleitsmann, throat and lung specialist, died on Thursday at his home, 616 Madison Avenue, at the age of seventy-three. He was born in Bamberg, Germany, and received his medical education at Berlin, Munich, Vienna, and Wurtzberg. Dr. Gleitsmann was a surgeon in the German Army during the war of 1866, and later the Franco-Prussian war. After leaving the army he came to this country and first settled at Asheville, N. C., but subsequently removed to this city.

Dr. Gleitsmann was ex-President of the American Laryngological Association. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Association, the German Medical Society, and the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York. Dr. Gleitsmann was a former professor of laryngology at the New York Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School, and was also laryngologist and otologist to the German Hospital and the German Dispensary.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON FAIRCHILD, 74 years old, head of the F. H. Fairchild Company, Morristown, N. J., which operates one of the largest grocery stores in Northern New Jersey, died Thursday night at his home at 14 De Hart Street, Morristown. He was formerly a member of the Board of Education and was a Knight Templar. For nearly fifty years he had been an elder in the South Street Presbyterian Church. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. BARBARA HENRICH, prominent in fraternal and religious circles in College Point, L. I., and the wife of Adam Henrich, died yesterday at her home at 318 Fourteenth Street, aged 66 years.

GEORGE STANLEY PHILLER, First Assistant Counsel of the United Gas Improvement Company, died at his home in Philadelphia on Thursday from heart disease. He was the son of George Philler, a former President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia and a Director in the Fidelity Trust Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, and the United Lighting and Heating Company.

JOHN WEBBER of the law firm of Webber & Webber, 1 Beekman Street, and a member of an old New York family, died on Thursday at the home of Edgar L. Ryder in Ossining. Mr. Webber was a direct descendant of Wolfert Webber, who owned a farm where the New York Central Terminal now stands. He was the son of John Webber, for forty years counsel for the New York Savings Bank, and succeeded his father in that position. Mr. Webber was graduated from the Columbia College with the class of 1882 and later obtained his law degree from the Columbia Law School.

Mrs LAURA V. H. BAMBACH of 291 Sherman Street, Brooklyn, widow of John H. Bambach, who, before his death two years ago, was an associate justice of the New York Supreme Court, died on Thursday at a sanitarium after an operation. Mrs. Bambach was in her 55th year and was born in Washington, D. C. She left two sons, Christian and the Rev. George F. Bambach, and a daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Bender.

JOHN J. FRIEL, formerly a dealer in raw skin, died yesterday at his home, 440 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years, leaving a son and a sister.

FREDERICK ERLENWEIN, a retired chair manufacturer and one of the oldest residents of the Fifteenth Ward of Brooklyn, where he had lived for almost sixty years, died on Thursday at his home, 180 Maujer Street. He was also one of the oldest members of the Francis F. Williams Republican Battery. Mr. Erlenwein was born in Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Germany, eighty-four years ago, and left his widow, four sons, and a daughter.

Miss CLARA BLUMENAU, a daughter of Levi Blumenau, a real estate dealer, and the sister-in-law of Jacob Brenner, former Commissioner of Jurors, is dead at her home, 161 Smith Street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. She is survived by her father and three brothers.

JOHN KONZELMANN, a jeweler of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his residence, 1,348 Myrtle Avenue, aged 37 years. He was a member of the Adam Bueler Association and unmarried.

PETER HENRY GATES, 72 years old, who years ago owned the Gates boat house at Fort Hamilton, where he rented boats to fishermen, is dead at the residence of his brother, Fort Hamilton Avenue and 100th Street. Mr. Gates was Deputy Sheriff inspector during the leadership of Cornelius Ferguson of the old town of New Utrecht. He ran with Hamilton Engine Company No. 1, and was a member of the New Utrecht Volunteer Fire Department and the Exempt Firemen of New Utrecht.

GASTON CONSTANTIN, a manufacturer of druggists' sundries, died in the Lutheran Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Brooklyn sixty years ago, and was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Tyrian Lodge, F. and A. M., and St. Thomas Episcopal Church. He lived at 907 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, and left his widow and daughter.

Sister MARY GERARD of the Sisters of Mercy, who suffered a fractured skull while alighting from a trolley car last Saturday, died in the Swedish Hospital on Thursday. She forty-fourth anniversary of her entrance into the Order of the Sisters of Mercy. Sister Gerard, who was born Abigail Hickey, came to this country from Ireland as a child, and her early religious training was received in St. Peter's Church, under the direction of the late Father Fransioli. Shortly after her entrance into the convent she was followed by her sister Catherine, (Sister Mary Scholastia,) who died many years ago. Sister Gerard is survived by her brother, P. J. Hickey, and a sister, Mary Hickey; three nephews, the Rev. John L. J. Smith, the Rev. Joseph A. Smith, and Stephen J. Smith, and two nieces.

JAMES RODERICK LODER, 61 years old, President of the Sickels-Loder Company of 55 Barclay Street, hardware merchants, died yesterday at his home, 77 Gifford Street, Jersey City. He was born in Belvidere, N. J., began his business career with the firm now bearing his name, of which he became President eight years ago. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of New Jersey and is survived by his widow and daughter.

Mrs. FAIE BUDD DE WITT, wife of Charles H. De Witt of 630 Park Avenue, died suddenly yesterday. Mr. De Witt is head of the firm of Charles H. De Witt & Co., stock brokers, of 74 Broadway. Mrs. De Witt was the daughter of the late Samuel Budd.

JOHN WALSH, a vaudeville actor, appearing with his son at a theatre in New Britain, Conn., died at a hotel there Thursday night of apoplexy. He was 60 years old, and had been on the stage about forty-two years. His home was in this city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. AND MRS. J. EISENBERG WILL receive their friends in their new home at Watman Hill, Wave Crest, Long Island, on Saturday, July 4, after 8 P. M.

LENOX YOUNG FOLKS DANCE AT BOATHOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Astor Bristed Are Hosts Also at Dinner at Lake Mahkeenac.

FIREWORKS AT MIDNIGHT

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marble of New York Celebrate Their 41st Wedding Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 3.—A dinner and dance were given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at the Lake Mahkeenac Boat Clubhouse tonight for the young people of Lenox and their guests, who had gathered in Lenox for the aquatic sports to be held at the boat club tomorrow afternoon. Miss Symphrorosa Bristed is Chairman of the Water Sports Committee, and Mr. and Mrs. Bristed gave the dance in her honor.

There were beautiful decorations—the clubhouse in national colors and garden flowers and the club grounds and docks were illuminated. At midnight there was a display of fireworks by a committee of which Samuel Frothingham was Chairman. The dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brist

GIANTS PLAY IN FINE FORM AND WIN---YANKEES LOSE TWO---TURF

DEMAREE'S RESIN BALL BAFFLES PHILS

Giants Play Like Champions Again and Romp Home Easy Winners.

After trying at various times and in various places, Al Demaree, the Giant pitcher, won a ball game yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Charley Dooin's badly disorganized Phils bore the brunt of Demaree's fit of good pitching. The score was 6 to 3. To all intents and purposes the Giants meant to treat the Quakers to a shut-out, but in the last inning the Phils began to rally and just didn't stop until three runs had oozed over.

Pitching for the Phillies yesterday was Joe Oeschger, who hails from St. Mary's College in California. The Giants bunched hits on Joe in the fourth and sixth innings and got runs aplenty.

Demaree's resin ball was behaving much better than it has for some time. He didn't allow any hits to speak of until the ninth inning, when his service was solved and hits were bunched on him to the effect of three counts. A pleasant feature of the game was the appearance of some umpires who took the place of Lord Byron and Bill Johnson. Most every one around here hope that these two have gone on a long journey. Rigler and Bill Hart are working here now, but at times the work of Rigler on the bases was very suggestive of the kind that Johnson has been spilling around here of late.

In the first inning Bescher got a hit, stole second, and went to third when Joe Oeschger perpetrated a life-sized balk. There have been many balks at large around here since Buck O'Brien made one in the world's series a few years back. Bescher scored on Fletcher's single to left. In the third inning Bescher singled and was forced by Burns. Burns stole second, Fletcher walked, and Burns and Fletcher worked a double steal. Burns scored on Dave Robertson's sacrifice fly. Burns seemed to be out on each of his steals, but Rigler called him safe, and even the home folks agreed with the decisions.

Larry Doyle got a pass in the fourth and Stock fouled to Killifer, the human chattel. Meyers singled and was forced by Demaree. Bescher got an infield hit and scored Doyle. Burns then got a two-bagger which sent Demaree home. Burns's double came in handy in the ninth inning and scored Bescher and Demaree.

In the ninth Demaree weakened for a while. Bobby Byrne singled and Beals Becker doubled to the right wing of the grand stand. Hans Lobert singled, scoring Byrne. Sherwood Nottingham Magee, who is not shortstopping as a regular job, was thrown out at first and Becker scored. While Cactus Cravath was being tossed out by Fletcher Lobert counted. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fletch'r, cf.	3	2	3	0	0
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Rob'rtson, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	4	3
Stock, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Meyers, c.	2	0	2	5	1
M'Lean, c.	1	0	1	0	0
Demaree, p.	4	2	0	0	2
Total	30	6	10	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	3	1	1	4	3
Becker, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
Lob'rt, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2
Magee, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
C'v'th, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
L'd'r's, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Pask't, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Killifer, c.	3	0	0	3	1
O'c'g'r, p.	2	0	0	0	2
•Devore	1	0	0	0	0
Mattis'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	6	24	14

•Batted for Oeschger in eighth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
New York	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Becker, (2,) Burns, (2,) Lobert. Sacrifice fly—Robertson. Stolen bases—Bescher, Merkle, Burns, (2,) Fletcher, Cravath. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Double plays—Byrne and Luderus; Meyers and Fletcher. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 2; off Oeschger, 4. Struck out—By Demaree, 3; by Mattison, 1. Hit by pitcher—Oeschger, 1, by Demaree, 1. Wild pitch—Oeschger. Hits—Off Oeschger, 9 in seven innings; off Mattison, 1 in one inning. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

O'Toole Pitches a Winning Game.

PITTSBURGH, July 3.—It was a pitchers' battle that Pittsburgh won from Chicago today by a score of 2 to 1. O'Toole was in the box for Pittsburgh and Lavender for Chicago and each man allowed four hits. Chicago scored in the second inning on Schulte's double and two infield hits. Pittsburgh did not tally until the seventh inning, when Konetchy singled, Zimmerman fumbled Kelly's grounder, Mitchell sacrificed, scoring Konetchy and advancing Kelly, who also scored when Coleman hit safe. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Mowrey, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Kelly, 1b.	2	1	1	11	0
Kelly, cf.	3	1	0	2	0
Mitch'l, rf.	1	0	0	4	1
C'lem'n, c.	3	0	1	6	0
O'Toole, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	27	2	4	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Good, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Sch'lte, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Sw'ny, 2b.	2	0	0	5	2
C'r'd'n, ss.	2	0	0	2	2
Bres'han, c.	3	0	0	1	3
Lav'der, p.	2	0	1	0	4
Total	29	1	4	24	14

Errors—Zimmerman, Corriden.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Schulte, Lavender. Stolen bases—Good, Mitchell. Double play—Mitchell and Konetchy. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 3; off O'Toole, 3. Passed ball—Bresnahan. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hits—Corriden, Mitchell. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. Struck out—By Lavender, 1; by O'Toole, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

Reds Place Hits Well and Win.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Cincinnati was more fortunate in placing its hits than St. Louis and won the opening game of the series, 5 to 3. Schneider pitched fine ball until the ninth inning, when he weakened and was relieved by Ames. Cincinnati was strengthened by Manager Herzog's return to the game. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Hoag, ss.	4	1	2	6	2
Niehoff, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1
Clark, c.	3	0	2	4	2
Kn'ger, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0
Hild'l, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
Large, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Lohr, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
Schr'r, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	7	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4
Magee, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Dolan, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
J. M'r, 1b.	3	1	0	16	1
Wilson, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	3	5
Wingo, c.	4	0	2	2	3
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Doak, p.	2	0	0	0	5
•Cruise	1	0	1	0	0
C. Miller	0	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	6	27	20

•Batted for Doak in eighth inning.
†Ran for Cruise in eighth inning.
Error—Laross.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hit—Huggins. Hits—Off Doak, 6 in eight innings; off Griner, 1 in one inning; off Schneider, 5 in eight and one-third innings; off Ames, 1 in two-thirds of an inning. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Niehoff, Lohr, Clark. Sacrifice fly—Doak. Beck. Double plays—J. Miller and Butler; Herzog and Hohltkeil. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 3; off Schneider, 4; off Griner, 1. Struck out—By Doak, 2; by Schneider, 3; by Ames, 1. Wild pitch—Doak. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Tri-State League.

At Allentown—Allentown, 4; Reading, 0.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 7; York, 5.
At Trenton—Trenton, 6; Wilmington, 5. (Thirteen innings).

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 5.
Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
Detroit, 8; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 12; Boston, 0.
Boston, 3; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
(Thirteen innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; Buffalo, 1.
Chicago, 5; Indianapolis, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Pittsburgh, 0.
Baltimore, 9; Pittsburgh, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 3; Providence, 2.
Rochester, 5; Montreal, 0.
Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	38	24	.613
Chicago	37	32	.536
St. Louis	35	35	.500
Cincinnati	34	34	.500
Pittsburgh	31	32	.492
Philadelphia	30	32	.484
Brooklyn	29	33	.468
Boston	26	38	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	41	28	.594
Detroit	41	31	.568
Washington	37	32	.536
Boston	38	33	.535
St. Louis	37	33	.529
Chicago	35	33	.515
New York	23	42	.354
Cleveland	24	44	.353

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	38	26	.593
Indianapolis	36	27	.571
Baltimore	35	28	.556
Buffalo	31	28	.525
Kansas City	32	76	.471
Brooklyn	28	32	.467
Pittsburgh	26	35	.426
St. Louis	27	41	.397

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	46	22	.677
Rochester	41	27	.603
Buffalo	38	30	.559
Providence	36	30	.545
Toronto	32	34	.485
Newark	28	34	.451
Montreal	23	45	.338
Jersey City	22	44	.333

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Morning and Afternoon Games.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Morning and Afternoon Games.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Morning and Afternoon Games.
Jersey City at Newark—A. M.
Newark at Jersey City—P. M.
Providence at Baltimore.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Morning and Afternoon Games.
Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Indianapolis.
St. Louis at Kansas City.

BROOKLYN, 6; BOSTON, 5.

Strand's Ineffcctiveness Puts Superbas in Lead Early.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—The Superbas opened their five-game series today by beating the loose-fielding Braves 6 to 5. Strand, Crutcher, and Cocreham each took a turn in the box for the home team, but Brooklyn, with a 5 to 2 lead on seven hits against the lefthander, got the breaks at the finish. Manager Robinson yanked Aitchison out in the eighth, Ragan finishing strong until he passed two men with two out in the ninth, O'Mara then making a fast play on Maranville to prevent a tie.

Each team scored two runs in the first inning, Brooklyn on O'Mara's hit, which Dugey juggled; Strand's wild throw on Daubert, Evers's rainbow return to third, and a well executed squeeze play. Boston's runs came on a pass to Evers, who stole; Maranville's single, a wild pitch, and a hit by Schmidt.

A pass to Stengel and singles by Aitchison and O'Mara got Brooklyn a run in the second, and in the fourth two runs resulted from a pass to Aitchison and hits by O'Mara and Daubert, together with a double steal. Daubert's run in the seventh, setting the score at 6 to 2, came on his hit, Schmidt's fumble, and an out at first, while Boston came back with three runs on passes to Whaling and Gowdy and Gibert's homer over the right-field fence. Evers then singled, but nice stops by Cutshaw and Smith saved the Superbas from having the game sewed up in a tie. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	5	2	3	3	0
Da'b't, 1b.	4	2	2	9	0
Dalton, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	0	2	5	3
Steng'l, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3
M'C'thy, c.	4	0	1	6	2
A'ch'son, p.	2	1	1	0	1
Ragan, p.	0	0	0	0	1
•Hummel.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	9	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilbert, rf.	5	1	1	1	1
Evers, 2b.	3	1	2	2	1
Dugey, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
M'ville, ss.	5	1	2	3	4
Sc'm't, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Deal, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Murr'y, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Con'ly, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Whal'g, c.	3	1	1	2	2
Strand, p.	1	0	0	0	1
C'r'ch'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Coc'ham, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Gowdy	0	1	0	0	0
‡James	1	0	0	0	0
§Collins	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	8	27	12

•Batted for Aitchison in eighth inning.
†Batted for Crutcher in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Cocreham in ninth inning.
§Ran for Evers in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Evers, Dugey, Maranville, Schmidt, Strand.

Brooklyn	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—6
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—5

Two-base hit—Maranville. Home run—Gilbert. Hits—Off Strand, 7 in 4 innings; off Crutcher, 1 in 3 innings; off Cocreham, 1 in 2 innings; off Aitchison, 8 in 7 innings; off Ragan, none in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Wheat, Smith, Dalton, Dugey. Stolen bases—O'Mara, Daubert, Evers. Double play—Maranville and Schmidt. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Strand, 3; off Aitchison, 3; off Ragan, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Aitchison, 4; by Ragan, 2; by Crutcher, 1; by Cocreham, 1. Wild pitch—Aitchison. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

New England League.

At Lowell—Lawrence, 6; Lowell, 4.
Other games postponed; wet grounds.

American Association.

At Cleveland—Indianapolis, 15; Cleveland, 2.
At St. Paul—Minneapolis, 7; St. Paul, 3.
At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 2.
At Louisville—Columbus, 16; Louisville, 4.

Virginia League.

At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 4; Norfolk, 0.
At Richmond—Petersburg, 3; Richmond, 2.
At Newport News—Newport News, 3; Roanoke, 1.

BOONE AND MAISEL LOSE TWO GAMES

Yankee Infielders' Errors Give Athletics Two Shutout Victories.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 3.—The New York Yankees were shut out twice by the Athletics here today, 2-0 and 1-0. In the first game Warhop and Bender were the opposing pitchers and in the second Keating and Pieh opposed Shawkey.

Only thirty-one New York batters faced Shawkey in the second fray. He retired the side in five of the nine innings and never was in danger. Pieh, however, twirled excellent ball and the Athletics were unable to get the necessary hit and run they needed until the seventh inning.

Lapp opened the seventh for the Athletics with a pass and advanced to third on Shawkey's sacrifice and Murphy's out. When Maisel threw wild on Oldring's grounder Lapp scored.

Previously the Athletics had wasted six singles. Twice they had the bases filled, the first time in the second inning when Murphy caused the runners to be stranded by giving Daley a fly and second in the fourth when Baker fanned with the bases filled and two out.

It was not until two men were out in the sixth inning that New York got a hit off Shawkey. Their second safety came in the eighth when Sweeney led off with a two-bagger. Shawkey, however, prevented the visitors from scoring. Seven thousand fans were present.

Successive errors by Boone and Maisel in the fourth inning caused New York's defeat in the first game. Up to this inning Warhop did not allow a Mackman to reach first base. He broke his clean string by passing Murphy, and then Collins added to the gayety of the occasion by singling to left, after Oldring had filed to Daley. Baker grounded to Mullen, who was playing his second game in the major league, and the trouble began. Boone juggled McInnis's grounder and in failing to make the play at first he allowed Murphy to score. Noting that Collins had turned third base, Boone heaved to Maisel and the latter dropped the throw and Collins crossed the rubber.

Twice after this inning Murphy was retired at the plate. Warhop allowed the Athletics four hits, and the New Yorkers got the same number off Bender, but they could not collect them in clusters.

Bender did his best work in the seventh. Then, with runners on third and second and one out, Bender fanned Holden and Nunamaker. Pete Daley put up a fine game for New York and made a double and a single and drew a pass in four times at bat. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'rp'y, rf.	3	0	2	2	1
Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Col'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	1	3
Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	3	4
M'In's, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
Strunk, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
Schang, c.	2	0	0	5	2
Bender, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	27	2	4	27	19

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
H'tzell, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	1	0	0
Daley, cf.	3	0	0	2	3
Sul'n, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
Holden, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Nu'k'r, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	1	8
Warh'p, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	29	0	5	24	14

Errors—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, Boone.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Daley, Maisel, Hartzell, Oldring. Sacrifice hit—Mullen. Stolen bases—Daley. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 2; off Bender, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Schang.) Struck out—By Warhop, 4; by Bender, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'lins, 2b.	3	0	1	2	0
Baker, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
McI's, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Str'k, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	0	5
Lapp, c.	3	0	1	4	0
Sh'key, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Total	31	1	3	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
H'tz'l, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
P'g'h, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
Daley, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Mullin, 1b.	2	0	0	11	1
Cook, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Sw'y, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Pieh, p.	1	0	0	0	2
K'ting, p.	0	0	0	0	0
•C'well	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	10

•Batted for Pieh in the eighth inning.
Errors—Maisel, Cook.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Sweeney. Hits—Off Pieh, 6 in seven innings; off Keating, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Shawkey. Stolen base—Hartzell. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Pieh, 2; off Shawkey, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Pieh, 1; by Shawkey, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Senators Rout A. Johnson at Last.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Boston and Washington divided a double-header here today, the locals winning the first, 12 to 0 and the Red Sox taking tahe second, 3 to 1. A. Johnson opposed Walter Johnson in the opening game, but his offerings were hit to all corners of the field. Cooper succeeded him in the fifth inning an dwas also hit hard. Williams starred at bat for the locals, with a double, a triple, and a home run. The second game was a pitcher's duel between Wood and Boehling, the Red Sox winning out in the tenth after two were out on singles by Yerkes and Wood and Cady's double. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Foster, 3b.	3	3	2	1	1
Milan, cf.	5	2	2	2	0
W'ms, 1b.	5	1	3	5	0
Sh'ks, lf.	5	0	0	4	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
McB'e, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
Alex'r, c.	4	1	2	7	1
Henry, c.	1	0	0	2	0
J'nson, p.	3	2	2	0	1
H'per, p.	1	1	1	0	1
Total	38	12	13	•26	10

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	2	4	4
Sp'ker, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Rehg, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
J'vrin, 1b.	4	0	0	4	1
G'd'r, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Y'kes, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1
Cady, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Th'm's, c.	1	0	1	1	0
A. J'n, p.	1	0	0	1	2
C'per, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†H'ksen	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	6	24	10

•A. Johnson out for attempted bunt on third strike.
†Batted for A. Johnson in the fifth inning.
Errors—Yerkes, (2,) Foster, Milan.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Washington	1	0	1	2	2	4	1	0	0—12

Two-base hits—Williams, W. Johnson. Three-base hit—Williams. Home run—Williams. Hits—Off A. Johnson, 6 in four innings; off Cooper, 7 in four innings; off W. Johnson, 5 in seven innings; off Harper, 1 in two innings. Stolen base—Ainsmith. Double plays—W. Johnson, Ainsmith, and Foster; McBride and Williams. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Washington, 5. First base on balls—Off A. Johnson, 2; off Cooper, 1; off W. Johnson, 2; off Harper, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Washington, 2. Struck out—By W. Johnson, 3; by Harper, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Rehg, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
J'vrin, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
G'd'n'r, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Yerk's, 2b.	4	1	1	1	7
Cady, c.	4	1	1	6	2
Wood, p.	4	0	1	0	2
Total	35	3	6	30	18

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Fost'r, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
Milan, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
W'ms, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
Shanks, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
M'rg'n, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
M'B'de, ss.	4	0	0	1	8
Henry, c.	4	0	0	7	0
Boehl'g, p.	4	0	1	1	1
Total	33	1	5	30	14

Errors—Janvrin, Henry.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Janvrin, Cady. Sacrifice hits—Moeller, Williams. Stolen base—Milan. Double plays—McBride and Williams. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Washington, 5. First base on balls—Off Wood, 1; off Boehling, 2. Struck out—By Wood, 6; by Boehling, 5. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Coveleskie Easily Defeats Cleveland.

DETROIT, July 3.—Coveleskie allowed Cleveland four hits today, while his teammates were pounding three visiting pitchers for twelve hits, the Tigers winning 8 to 2. The Naps mixed their first two hits with a hit batsman in the fourth and scored their only runs of the game. Kirke, who joined Cleveland today, played a good game at first base. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	1	1	0	6
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	1	3	4
High, cf.	4	1	1	3	1
C'w'f'd, rf.	4	2	2	0	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	2	3	0
K'v'gh, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
Burns, 1b.	3	2	1	14	0
McKee, c.	4	1	2	0	0
Cov'kie, p.	4	0	2	0	2
Total	34	8	12	27	15

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Turn'r, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
C'pm'n, ss.	3	1	1	0	1
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Kirke, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
Olson, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Bir'h'm, rf.	3	0	1	0	1
O'Neil, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Col'm're, p.	1	0	0	0	2
James, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Morton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
•Riley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	4	24	14

•Batted for James in the eighth inning.
Errors—Leibold, Chapman, Bush.

Detroit	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Crawford, Vitt. Hits off Collamore, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off James, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; off Morton, 1 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Stolen bases—Crawford, Lajoie. Double plays—Vitt and Burns; Kavanaugh and Burns. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 9. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Collamore, 3; off James, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie (Kirke). Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Collamore, 1; by James, 1; by Morton, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

White Sox Triumph in Thirteenth.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Berger's hit, after two men were out in the thirteenth inning, gave Chicago a 3 to 2 victory over St. Louis today. James was taken out to let a pinch hitter bat for him

NEWS FOR YACHTSMEN --- TENNIS

PLEIONE CAPTURES MACDONOUGH CUP

Twinkle and Okee Other Notable Trophy Winners in American Y. C. Regatta.

The breezes of Long Island Sound recovered from their attack of psychological depression yesterday, and the forty-two yachts that started in the American Yacht Club's open regatta were sent away at top speed with the aid of a brisk southeasterly wind. They made fast time over the course and there were a number of close finishes. An encouraging sign was the large turnout of trim thirty-footers, there being ten starters in this class, and over a 16½-mile course less than ten minutes separated the first from the last at the finish.

There were three special prizes in the shape of Joseph M. Macdonough's cup for fifty-footers, George C. Boldt's cup for sonder boats, and Mrs. Edgar Palmer's cup for thirties. The cup put up by Commodore Oliver Harriman and Rear Commodore Ogden Mills Reid for the America's Cup candidates—Vanitie, Resolute, and Defiance—went begging, as these sloops withdrew to prepare for the Newport races.

Pleione, the smart fifty-footer owned jointly by C. C. Rumrill and E. Townsend Irvin, won the Macdonough cup after a keen contest with Barbara, Carolina, and Spartan; S. C. Hunter's Twinkle captured the Boldt cup, defeating Mrs. Edgar Palmer's Joyette and four other competitors with ease. The Palmer cup went to Okee, owned by Commodore J. A. Mahistedt of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, which finished last in the New Rochelle regatta three days ago.

The committee was composed of H. deB. Parsons, Chairman; Joseph M. Macdonough, Stuyvesant Wainright, Oren M. Beach, and Philip R. Mallory, and the power vacht Alacrity, chartered by Mr. Macdonough, was the committee boat.

The start was off Scotch Caps, and the fifties were sent away at 12:25 over a 16½-mile triangle which gave them a beat to Woolsey's Reef, a reach to Matinicock Point, and a run home. Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones and sailed by A. Bryan Alley, got the best start, although she was under the lee of Spartan, owned by Edmund Randolph. Both these sloops were on the starboard tack, while Pleione and H. P. Whitney's Barbara crossed at the north end of the line and on the port tack. It was a two-division race to windward, but after that Pleione and Carolina pulled away from the others and fought it out the rest of the way. On the run home, with spinnakers to starboard, Pleione led by 1 minute and 35 seconds.

The smaller boats were sent away at five-minute intervals, a twelve-mile course with turns at Great Captain Island and Matinicock Point being sailed by the sonder boats, Larchmont interclub class, and Jewel class, and an eight-mile course being sailed by the Stamford one-designers and Star boats. Miss Anna Bruel, the New Rochelle yachtswoman, sailed her Pavlowa over the short course, although she had no class R competitors.

George F. Scott's Miladi finished ahead of H. C. Smith's Ahmakola in the mixed class for schooners, but the margin of 5 minutes and 19 seconds was not enough, and Ahmakola won on time allowance. Lewanna, owned by the Spence brothers, led the Larchmont interclub fleet, and Dr. B. Jennings's Moonstone defeated W. W. and Buckhall's Brilliant in the Jewel class. R. W. J. Kingan's Scaup placed another victory to her credit by showing the way to Adrian Iselin, 2d's, Wake in the Stamford one-design class, while George A. Corry's Little Dipper was the best of the Star boats.

VAGRANT SAILS TO VICTORY.

Eastern Yacht Club Cruise Starts from Newport in a Northeaster.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 3.—A moderate but decidedly cool northeaster blew the Eastern Yacht Club fleet from Newport to this coastwise stopping place today in one of the best runs that the fleet has enjoyed for several years. Sheets were flat aft from the start at Brenton's Reef lightship to the finish off Westchop, and for twenty miles through Vineyard Sound it was uphill work all the way.

The winners of the day were: Vagrant in the first division of schooners, Alice in the second division of schooners, and Avenger in the sloop class. In the special class the Enchantress beat the Vagrant by 32 seconds.

The first leg of seventeen miles to Vineyard Sound Lightship was slightly off the wind, making it a close fetch with booms well in and small reaching jibtopsails set. The big fellows at once began to walk by the smaller craft, and half an hour after the start the Enchantress, the giant of the fleet, was well out ahead. Off the entrance to Buzzard's Bay the wind fell off a bit but upon turning into Vineyard Sound it breezed up to over ten knots. As the tide was running strong up the Sound, the twenty-mile beat to the finish furnished fine sport.

Astern, the little yachts struggled gamely along, and had they been sailing under time allowance their larger sisters, would probably have won out on time allowance. The little Stamford schooner Alice, which could have been carried on the deck of the Enchantress, was less than an hour astern of the larger yacht at the finish.

The fleet will continue the cruise tomorrow with a run back down Vineyard Sound, through Quick's Hole, and across Buzzard's Bay to Mattapoisett, where the yacht club fleet has not been seen in twenty-five years. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION—SCHOONERS.

Start, 10:50.

	Elapsed Corrected Time.	Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	5:05:42	4:44:07
Princess, D. Lloyd	5:12:53	4:47:05
Virginia, L. F. Crofoot	5:31:07	5:01:12
Fedalma, J. C. Cobb	5:48:18	5:18:14
Chanticleer, W. L. McKee	Did not finish.	

SECOND DIVISION—SCHOONERS.

Shiyessa Iv., A. Douglass	5:46:26	5:11:53
Alice, H. Howard	6:08:20	4:30:32

SLOOPS.

Avenger, C. K. Cummings	5:30:35	4:49:41
Narcissus, A. Whinslow	6:16:26	5:15:16

SPECIAL CLASS.

Enchantress, W. E. Iselin	4:43:35	4:43:35
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	5:05:42	4:44:07

Allowances for Larchmont Yachts.

The allowances for yachts of the Handicap Yacht Racing Class, sailing in the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club today, will be as follows:

First Division—Joker, Okee, and Alert, scratch; Dorinda, one-half of 1 per cent.; Amada, 3 per cent.; Ediana, 1 per cent.; Rohilla, 1 per cent.; Senora, 1 per cent.

Second Division—Sally IX., scratch; Victory, 3½ per cent.; Tillikum II., 6 per cent.; Nadia, 1 per cent.; Sentana, 4 per cent.; Red Wing, 1 per cent.; Ariel, 3 per cent.; Lillian, 3½ per cent.; Mist, 5 per cent.; Mignon, 2½ per cent.; Alerion, 2 per cent.; Keumuir, 5 per cent.; Clare, 1 per cent.

Third Division—Robin Hood III., Natoma, and Peg, scratch; Twinkle, 1 per cent.; Amanita IV., 3 per cent.

Fourth Division—Mediator, Kenosha, and Solita, scratch; Blue Bill, 6 per cent.; Insurgent, 3 per cent.; White Cap, 6 per cent.

Britton Wins Mystic Canoe Cup.

BOSTON, July 3.—Ralph Britton of the Gananoque Canoe and Motor Boat Club of Ontario won the Mystic Cup, but was eliminated in one of the preliminary heats for the inter-city trophy in sailing canoe races on the Charles River basin today.

Britton captured the Mystic Cup in a close race with three competitors, among them Herman D. Murphy of the Union Boat Club, holder of the cup. Hildig Froilg of this city, representing the Gothenburg Canoe Club of Sweden, led up to the fifth round, when Britton went to the front.

In the inter-city competition Britton was beaten by J. W. Newman of the Union Boat Club. A second heat in this event was won by Froilg, who led Murphy over the line after the latter had been ahead for five of the six laps. The final in the inter-city match will be held tomorrow.

VANITIE OVERBOARD AGAIN.

Cup Candidate Will Tow to Newport Today.

After two days of polishing, scraping, and painting, Alexander Smith Cochran's cup candidate Vanitie slid back into the water at high tide last evening, and at 8 o'clock this morning she will leave City Island in tow of her tender, City of Stamford, for Newport. The early start was decided upon in order that Vanitie should have all day Monday to stretch sails and test rigging over the course where the actual trial races start next Tuesday.

Defiance, the tri-city contender, will be hauled out and scraped today, and she will not leave City Island until tomorrow morning. She will be towed by a tug, and with good weather Capt. Selah B. Howell, her skipper, expects to reach Newport Sunday night so as to do some sail stretching Monday.

In the hurry to be off Vanitie will leave behind her new hollow steel boom, which was counted on to lighten her considerably. The new spar has proved more of an experiment than was expected, and if it is used at all it will not be until after the eleven races at Newport are over. The two pieces were fitted together yesterday at Wood & McClure's, but there is still a good day's work to be done on it, so it was decided to stick to the hollow wooden boom for the present, although it is 400 or 500 pounds heavier. Although William Gardner, the designer, is a firm believer in the new spar, it will not be used in a race until it has been thoroughly tested with the sail up.

Prof. Harold W. Webb of Columbia, official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, completed his measurements of the Cochran sloop before she was lowered into the water yesterday. Today he will do the same with Defiance, so that official ratings will be in hand when they face Resolute next week.

While the only important change in Defiance for the coming series will be the new headsails which set from the topmast truck, it is understood that the present plan is to abandon the knockabout rig immediately after the last Newport race, and to follow the example of both Resolute and Vanitie by giving her a double headrig. This will mean a return to the bowsprit and restepping the mast four feet or so further aft.

While members of the tri-city syndicate insist that there has been no friction between themselves and George Owen, the designer, it is known that Owen is opposed to this plan. He is opposed even to the change in headsails, having from the first favored the knockabout design. But after giving his ideas a fair trial, those in charge of the yacht are not satisfied with the results, and if they have their way, Defiance will appear later in the Summer with a double headrig.

KITTY HAWK FAST BOAT.

Motor Craft Runs at Rate of 52.9 Miles an Hour at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., July 3.—Kitty Hawk VI., the fast boat owned by H. H. Timkin of Canton, Ohio, exceeded two American power boat records at today's racing of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association. She covered a mile down stream in 1:06, a rate of 54.54 miles an hour. Then she ran a mile up stream in 1:08 3-5, and a mile down stream in 1:07 3-5, averaging a rate of 52.9 miles an hour for the round trip. The Kitty Hawk's marks were not made in races, but in trials against time.

In the Class B event, fifteen miles, Warren Groat, owned by W. T. Warren, Chicago, won the second heat and the race in 29:49. Warren Groat also won the second heat and the race in the Class D event, ten miles, time 20:14 1-5, and the first heat in the Class C event, fifteen miles, time 29:49⅘.

Spot, owned by Thomas J. Tracy, New York, captured the first heat of the Class E event, twenty miles, in 33:35½. The first heats of the races concluded today were run yesterday.

HYDE IN THE SEMI-FINALS.

Murdock, Stearns, and Harriman Also Advance in Piping Rock Golf.

First and second rounds of match play were completed yesterday in the special tournament over the links of the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley. As a result James R. Hyde of South Shore will play U. A. Murdock of the same club in one semi-final match, while in the other John N. Stearns, 3d, of Nassau, will clash with H. M. Harriman of the home club, holder of the metropolitan championship several years ago. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—C. T. Richardson, Oakland, beat C. L. Tiffany, Piping Rock, 2 up; James R. Hyde, South Shore, beat James Bertram, St. Andrew's, 8 and 7; U. A. Murdock, South Shore, beat Mr. Kim Hollins, 1 up, (19 holes;) A. Holmes, Wee Burn, beat F. C. Jennings, Nassau, 2 up; J. N. Stearns, 3d, Nassau, beat E. A. Kendall, Deal, 7 and 5; H. W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, beat Howard Bowen, Piping Rock, 4 and 2; H. M. Harriman, National Links, beat G. T. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 5 and 1; W. P. Thompson, Piping Rock, beat Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Second Round—Hyde beat Richardson, 4 and 3; Murdock beat Holmes, 2 and 1; Stearns beat Maxwell, 3 and 2; Harriman beat Thompson 4 and 2.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—H. L. Pratt, Nassau, beat John T. Pratt, Piping Rock, 5 and 4; W. B. Devereux, Jr., Piping Rock, beat Lawrence Waterbury, Piping Rock, by default; D. C. Arnold, Piping Rock, beat W. H. Nicholas, Jr., Nassau, 3 and 2; F. B. Pratt, Nassau, beat S. Johnson, Piping Rock, 5 and 3; B. C. Tappan, Nassau, beat W. H. Sands, Tuxedo, 6 and 4; Nelson Lloyd, Piping Rock, beat G. E. Fahys, Piping Rock, by default; C. H. Theriot, Piping Rock, beat L. T. Montant, Piping Rock, 1 up, (20 holes;) G. P. Snow, Piping Rock, beat W. G. Devereux, Piping Rock, 2 and 1.

Second Round—H. L. Pratt beat Devereux, 1 up; F. B. Pratt beat D. C. Arnold, 2 and 1; Tappan beat Lloyd, 5 and 4; Snow beat Theriot, 5 and 4.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—W. Baltazzi, Piping Rock, beat J. Ripley, Piping Rock, by default; G. C. Smith, Piping Rock, beat C. L. Eldey, Piping Rock, 5 and 3; Paul Fuller, Jr., Piping Rock, beat Raymond D. Little, Piping Rock, 2 and 1; L. A. Ripley, Piping Rock, beat J. N. Stearns, Nassau, 2 up; A. D. Weekes, Jr., Piping Rock, beat Andrew Fletcher, Piping Rock, 7 and 6; F. R. Coudert, Jr., Piping Rock, beat H. W. Baltazzi, Piping Rock, 5 and 4; H. S. Ladew, Piping Rock, beat H. W. Thomas, Piping Rock, 7 and 5; K. P. Walker, Piping Rock, beat Irving Brokaw, Deal, 5 and 4.

Second Round—G. C. Smith beat W. Baltazzi, 5 and 4; Fuller beat Ripley, 1 up; Weekes beat Coudert, 3 and 2; Walker beat Ladew, 2 up.

American Golfer in Canadian Final.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 3.—An American golfer stands a good chance of winning the Canadian amateur championship. Today Bryce Evans of Boston, playing as a member of the Belmont Spring Country Club, won in the semi-finals in a thirty-eight-hole match. Tomorrow he will play for the championship with George S. Lyon of Toronto, who has taken seven Canadian championships.

Yale Athletic Deficit for 1912-13.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 3.—Athletics at Yale for the season 1912-13 were run at a deficit of $16,389.18, according to the annual report of the athletic association made public tonight. The expenses totaled $132,705.29. Football and baseball made money, but the track teams and crew lost. There was also an expense of over $4,000 on Yale Field. Football receipts were $89,363.40, and expenses $49,972.14; baseball receipts were $39,112.93, expenses $34,825.66; track team receipts $2,512.81, expenses $20,798.28; crew receipts $5,326.97, expenses $22,969.18. There is a balance, however, in the reserve fund of $87,702.26.

New Soccer League Organized.

A new league devoted to soccer football sprung into existence as the result of a meeting of delegates held at Tuxedo Hall, and at which Yonkers, Hollywood Inn, New York Celtics, Brooklyn Celtics, St. George's, Columbia Oval, Bronx United, and German F. C. were represented. The Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn may also enter. The name of the new organization will be the Empire State Soccer League. The officers elected are: William Fife, President; Fred Hyde, Vice President; William Kearney, Treasurer; Colin Henderson, Delegate at Large; J. Owen Jones, 927 Great Avenue, Bronx, Secretary.

ANDERSON DEFEATS VOSHELL AT TENNIS

Bronx Champion Loses Three Hard Sets in Kings County Tournament.

Frederick B. Anderson, the former Long Island champion, showed much of his old-time form yesterday in a semi-final round of the men's singles for the Kings County lawn tennis championship on the courts of the Long Island Club at Brooklyn, when he defeated S. Howard Voshell, the Bronx champion in three hard-fought sets by the score of 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. The result was a surprise to the big gallery, as Voshell was generally favored to win the Kings County title. Anderson, however, was at his best, and played a strong game.

The first set was well contested, with Voshell always a little in the lead. Anderson opened the second set with an aggressive attack, and although constantly threatened by his opponent, he managed to pull through and equalize matters. The victory in this set appeared to give Anderson confidence, and he played a stronger game. Voshell seemed to feel the strain, and fell away in his play. He had previously played in singles and doubles, and was suffering from the effects.

Playing with a broken racquet in one set, Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Guernsey after a hard contest. The winner was badly off his stroke in the first set, and lost by a 6—3 score. He recovered in the second set, but broke his racquet. This enabled his opponent to make the set closer than it otherwise would have been. Dr. Rosenbaum was seen at his best in the third set, and kept Guernsey on the run throughout, winning by a 6—2 score.

Frederick C. Baggs and Benjamin M. Phillips played the closest match of the day. Although only two sets were played, the score in each was carried to deuce. Thirty-four games were contested in the two sets, with final honors in favor of Baggs by the score of 8—6, 10—8. Dr. Rosenbaum and Baggs will play the final round this morning, and the winner will face Anderson for the title later in the day.

The doubles were advanced to the fourth round. B. Dwight and J. Allen won a hard three-set match from J. H. A. Williams and A. Guggenheim, but were unable to hold their advantage, as they fell before the attack of Baggs and Voshell in the following rounds. The summary:

Men's Singles, Kings County Championship.—Fourth Round—Philip Cumming defeated J. H. A. Williams, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Fifth Round—Frederick C. Baggs, defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 8—6, 10—8; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated H. Guernsey, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; T. B. Anderson defeated J. W. Anderson, 6—3, 6—0; S. Howard Voshell defeated Philip Cumming, 6—3, 6—0.

Semi-final Round—Frederick C. Anderson defeated T. Howard Voshell, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum and R. G. Langdon defeated A. Edmonds and partner, by default; B. Dwight and J. Allen defeated J. H. A. Williams and A. Guggenheim, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2; T. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs defeated A. Oelner and partner by default.

Second Round—J. Anderson and T. Trask defeated Leonard Beekman and Allan Tobey by default; Benjamin M. Phillips and G. A. L. Dommerich defeated B. Davis and A. Mathey, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Dr. Rosenbaum and R. G. Langdon defeated Philip Cumming and R. F. Wood by default; S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs defeated B. Dwight and J. Allen, 6—3, 6—3; T. Ackerland and G. Gatwilly defeated C. B. Burrows and F. C. Burrows by default; Frederick Anderson and C. C. Chambers defeated Harry Hertye and partner by default.

Third Round—Frederick B. Anderson and C. C. Chambers defeated R. Lake and W. Ross, 6—4, 8—6.

LARNED LOSES AT TENNIS.

Mahan Defeats Former Champion in Glen Cove Tournament.

Lyle E. Mahan, the former Columbia University tennis player, created a surprise in the Nassau Country Club invitation tournament yesterday at Glen Cove, Long Island, by defeating William A. Larned, the former national amateur champion, in the third round, 2 sets to 1, by the score of 6—3, 4—6, 6—4. Although the veteran appeared in improved form in his driving game, he was unable to overcome the clever work of Mahan. Larned put up a stubborn contest and several times appeared as if he might pull through, but weakened at the critical stages. He won at his best in the second set, which he won by driving.

Four matches were played in the doubles, the most important being between Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr, who won the New Jersey championship early in the week, and Clothier and H. Hackett, the former Captain of the American Davis Cup team, and Walter Merrill Hall, in which the former won in hollow fashion, 6—2, 6—2. Combination play was the keynote of the success of Pell and Behr. Clothier, with George L. Wrenn as a partner, won from W. L. Pate and W. A. W. Stewart, and Bull and Mahan took two love sets from Inman and Doubleday. The summary:

Men's Singles, Nassau Country Club Invitation.—Third Round—William L. Clothier defeated Charles C. Inman, Jr., 6—3, 6—3; Theodore R. Pell defeated Frederick C. Inman, 6—2, 6—3; Lyle E. Mahan defeated William A. Larned, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Frederick C. Inman and Felix M. Doubleday, 6—0, 6—0; Theodore R. Pell and Karl Behr defeated Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall, 6—2, 6—2; William L. Clothier and George L. Wrenn defeated Walter L. Pate and W. A. W. Stewart, 6—0, 6—1.

Murray Reaches Title Round.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 3.—Robert L. Murray of California, metropolitan champion, and Joseph J. Armstrong of Minnesota, the Middle West champion, will meet tomorrow in the final round of the Delaware State championship tennis tournament. In the semi-final round today Armstrong defeated Wallace F. Johnson in a brilliantly played and closely contested match, 6—4, 9—7, while the Californian easily defeated Alexander D. Thayer, 6—2, 6—1.

Jones to Play Seaver for Title.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 3.—J. E. D. Jones of Providence, R. I., State champion, defeated W. S. Cushing of Simmsbury, Conn., in the final round of the Connecticut Valley championship singles at the Springfield Country Club this afternoon, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2. Jones improved as he progressed and won through steady, consistent playing. He defeated H. L. Davenport of Boston in the semi-finals, while Cushing defeated J. Seaver of Boston, holder of the Connecticut Valley singles cup, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the challenge round.

Harvey Wins at New Polo A. A.

Johnny Harvey, the Harlem welterweight, outpointed Paddy Sullivan, the west side boxer, last night in the main ten-round bout at the New Polo Athletic Associaton. The Harlem boxer was the aggressor during the majority of rounds, and in the third session sent his opponent to the floor of the ring with a hard right-hand blow to the jaw. Sullivan was on his back when the bell came to his rescue. Again in the eighth round Harvey floored his opponent with a similar blow, but Sullivan always came back doggedly to the attack and fought hard to land an effective blow. Harvey sent the west sider to the floor of the ring for the third time in the ninth session, when as the boxers were mixing matters in the centre of the ring he sent over first a left and then a right to the jaw, the latter blow having sufficient steam to send Sullivan down again. He was game, however, and immediately upon gaining his feet attempted to even the score. In the semi-final ten-round bout Buddy Ryan of the Bronx was easily entitled to the honors over Ray Hatfield, the Newark boxer. Ryan gained the honors in the majority of rounds on his aggressive tactics and cleverness.

Chip Favorite Over Murray.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—George Chip of Newcastle, Penn., and "Fighting Billy" Murray of Petaluma took only light exercise today in preparation for their twenty-round bout tomorrow afternoon. The men are middleweights. The wagering favors Chip at odds of 10 to 6.

FRUIT CROP UP-STATE.

Lake Ontario Counties Average 92 Per Cent.—Other Sections Less.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 3.—Secretary E. C. Gillett of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association in his annual report on crop conditions issued today says the Lake Ontario counties—Oswego, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans, and Niagara—have a fruit crop that averages about 92 per cent., while the four fruit-growing counties in the Hudson Valley—Columbia, Dutchess, Ulster, and Orange—average only 63 per cent. The Central New York counties—Ontario, Yates, Genesee, and Wyoming—average 74 per cent. Pears in these lake counties average only 40 per cent., while in the Hudson Valley there will be about 55 per cent. of a pear crop.

Grapes in the Chautauqua district will have about a 75 per cent. crop and in the Keuka Lake district the yield will be 95 per cent. Oswego County is far ahead in both Fall and Winter apples, expecting 105 per cent. of a normal yield of Fall apples and 116 per cent. of the Winter varieties.

Pears and peaches are apparently better in Orange County than in any other part of the State, the former being 75 per cent. and the latter only 25 per cent. The peach crop will average only 8 per cent. in the State. Allegany and Westchester Counties report a 100 per cent. plum crop; quinces in those counties will also be heavy.

Cabbage acreage this year is 88 per cent. of a normal year, several of the cabbage-growing counties having 100 per cent. Oswego has 200 per cent. bean acreage, while nine of the bean-growing counties have 100 per cent. The cabbage acreage is 80 per cent. in the State.

SMUGGLED DIAMOND SUITS.

Steerage Passengers to be Tried, Stones to be Forfeited.

Suits for the forfeiture of the uncut diamonds weighing 2,182¾ carats and valued at $57,506.18, brought into this country on April 24 by Emil Poppele and Adam August Tischer, steerage passengers on the liner Mauretania, were instituted yesterday in the Federal District Court by Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen. The stones were done up loosely in an old cigar box and in a package, and the two men were arrested a few days later when they tried to sell them to a Maiden Lane dealer.

Some interesting questions of law and fact may come up at the trial. The men came from the Luederitzbuch district of German Southwest Africa, where it is known that they were employed as diamond sorters, and although they will not say how they came into possession of the diamonds, it is presumed that they came from that region. On this theory it is expected that the German Government may lay claim to the ownership of the stones, as under the German mining law no person or company is permitted to market diamonds mined in German Southwest Africa for himself, but must turn them over to the Government, which will act as his agent in disposing of them.

Poppele and Tischer are under indictment for smuggling, and the trial will be held in the Federal District Court on July 20. They assert that they were ignorant of the customs law and had no intention of smuggling. As steerage passengers they were not called upon to make declarations and the diamonds were in their baggage without any attempt at concealment for the Inspectors to discover.

LAW MAKES CHILDREN IDLE.

Paterson Silk Mills Dismiss 500 Rather Than Give 8-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—Many families depending upon children for support have applied for aid since the silk mills dismissed 500 children under the new law, which provides that children under 16 shall not work more than eight hours a day.

Poormaster Thomas O'Neill has taken up the matter with City Attorney Lewis, who is investigating as to whether the new act supersedes the old law, which put no restriction upon children under 16 and over 14.

Manufacturers are not compelled to discharge the children, but are doing so because they say it would be unfair to retain them eight hours a day while the older hands work ten. Such an arrangement would cause the older employes to demand eight hours, and this the manufacturers say they cannot grant.

SHIP FIREWORKS BY MAIL.

Contraband Goods Seized in Five Shops in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—An attempt to smuggle fireworks into the city by parcel post was discovered by the police today and the contraband goods were confiscated at the five stores where they were found. They were shipped by the J. Seddo Company of Newark, Del. An ordinance was passed several weeks ago prohibiting the sale or use of fireworks of any kind.

The safe and sane ordinance is being enforced rigidly, and for the first time in the history of the city not an explosive of any kind has been fired.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALLIS, CHARLOTTE E., (June 22;) $5,000 realty and $100,000 personalty to Henrietta L. Kelsey, daughter.

BELL, HELEN M., (June 25;) nominal amount to Hervey Bell, nephew.

DE CORDOVA, CATHERINE McINTYRE, (June 14;) more than $10,000 personalty; $2,700 each to Rudolph, O'Connor, Erceldoune, Rienzi, and Leander de Cordova, sons; Vera de Cordova Sanville, daughter, and Altamont de Cordova, grandson; $1,350 each to Neville G. Hart, grandson, and Julia Hart, granddaughter.

HORTON, JAMES M., (June 26;) details published elsewhere in THE TIMES.

LEVY, BERNARD, (May 12;) $10,000 realty and $2,000 personalty; $6,000 to Lena Levy, wife; $2,300 to Dora Morrison, daughter; $2,030 each to Meyer, William, and Larry Levy, sons; $1,775 to Mary Levy, daughter; $1,750 each to Rosalia Abrahams and Annie Schultz, daughters, and Rae Levenson; $300 to Lawrence L. Levy; $200 each to Jesse A. Levenson, Muriel Abrahams, and Serephine, Evelyn, and Rosalind Schultz.

UNDERWOOD, KATHERINE L., (June 18;) $4,000 personalty; $333 each to Jessie B. McGraw, Mary B. Barton, and Ellen B. Gorman; about $3,000 to James E. Underwood, son.

VEDDER, MAUS ROSA, (June 13;) more than $10,000 realty and less than $10,000 personalty in uncomputed amounts to Sarah A. O. Vedder, wife; Harmon A. Vedder and Maus R. Vedder, Jr., sons; Gertrude H. Morgan, Margaret R. Van Benschoten, and Louire T. E. Collins, daughters, and Nicholas M. Vedder. Maus V. Van Benschoten, Sadie V. Van Benschoten, and Rollin M. Morgan, grandchildren.

VON DER LEITH, CHARLOTTE M., (Feb. 7;) $60 personalty to Frederick G. Miller.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Communication from the Certification Clerk recommending that examinations be held for Dept. of Street Cleaning, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

Communication from Robert W. Belcher, Secretary of the commission, with reference to the case of George Carambelonas. Recommendation is made that he be given a non-competitive examination for provisional employment as interpreter in the Greek and Turkish languages, and that a competitive examination be ordered for these languages forthwith.

Request of Henry Neibling, John K. Moran, and Thomas W. Smith that the examination ordered for promotion to third grade clerk (from telephone operator, female,) be opened also to second grade clerks, male.

Requisition from the Commissioner of Water Supply for a list from which to make four temporary appointments to the position of stationary engineer in Brooklyn.

United States.

A competitive examination will be held on July 29 for inspector, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Forest Service, Washington, D. C., at $3,000 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and experience. Graduation in forestry at a forest school or university of recognized standing, and not less than five years' actual experience in forestry and lumbering work east of the Mississippi River are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4@4½ " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Expect Better Business Soon.

There was an optimistic view of things taken in the cotton goods market yesterday, and, despite the quiet of the moment, there were plenty of predictions that better things are coming in the very near future. A number of big wholesale buyers are looked for in the market after the holiday, and, with their coming, it is contended that things are going to start humming. Already an improvement has been noted by two or three of the prominent houses.

***

Business Was Suspended Early.

There was not a great deal of business put through in the wholesale dry goods market yesterday after the luncheon hour. Many of the prominent houses closed early, although this seemed truer of the business houses along Worth Street than along Fourth Avenue and lower Fifth Avenue. The H. B. Claflin Company store was closed for the day at 1 o'clock, and by 3 there were a large number of blinds drawn along Worth Street. Some of the larger Fourth Avenue houses also shut their doors before the regular closing hour.

***

Making Factory Alterations.

A number of manufacturing plants were either closed all or part of yesterday either for the purpose of stock taking over the holiday period or to enable the houses to make certain alterations in the buildings to conform to the labor laws. Some concerns found it necessary to rearrange their floor space so that the law's requirements on aisle widths might be filled. The three-day holiday proves to be a very auspicious time to make the necessary changes, and accordingly many manufacturers have taken advantage of the occasion.

***

Under the Compensation Law.

The Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association is now engaged in gathering together a number of manufacturers in their own and allied industries to take advantage of the separate grouping feature of the Workmen's Compensation law. When a specified number of houses with a certain payroll are organized into a mutual company it is permitted to keep a separate record of liabilities, and, while the employers are insured with the State, the amount over and above the policies paid out will be refunded in the shape of dividends. Under this scheme, it is pointed out, all the advantages of the mutual companies are retained, with the added benefit of the State's guarantee of the policy issued.

***

Holiday Hurts Gray Goods.

The approaching holiday held business in the local gray goods markets to a low level yesterday. There were a few sales of 38½-inch 64-56s at 4⅝ cents for July delivery, but bids of buyers at this figure for August and September deliveries were turned down by the mills. There was a fair demand for 38½-inch 64-60s at 4¾ cents for nearby delivery, and 60-48s in the same width moved in a small way for nearby delivery at 4¼ cents. The latter goods had been held at 4⅝-16 cents. There was a slightly easier tone to the market, but it was thought by sellers that prices will strengthen when the reins are taken up again next week. Novelty voiles moved in a fair way yesterday for late shipment, as did plain goods of this kind. A heavy business has been done on piques in the last few days, and because of this the demand for these goods fell off somewhat yesterday.

***

Brass and Copper Products Quiet.

Manufacturers of copper and brass products say that business is none too active with them these days. One day it will be good, they say, and on the next it will be bad. The average is poor. By one well-posted member of the trade it was said that the building operations around this city and throughout the country were absorbing a good part of the output of brass pipe and copper trimmings, while some of the new structures are being roofed with copper. Specialties are not going well, and there is little business coming in in the shape of marine work, aside from repair jobs. Complaint is made that prices received for the finished products are not commensurate with the cost of the raw material, and that these prices are going lower all the time. On certain lines prices have been shaded twice within the last month.

***

Can a Lady Be Contradicted?

Record hot weather is told of in a letter from W. E. Wells, Secretary of the Homer Laughlin China Company, Newell, W. Va., to the editor of The Crockery and Glass Journal. In his letter Mr. Wells quotes from a trade letter sent out by one of the firm's local customers as follows: "A letter received this morning from a customer in Columbia, S. C., states that they have had some hot weather in Columbia, and that he has just had a complaint from one of his country customers saying that recently she purchased a glass bowl from him, and before she got home it melted. He asked her a few questions, and she 'stood him down' that it did melt in her lap while riding home in the buck." From this the question naturally arises as to whether a lady can be contradicted under any circumstances.

***

Imports of a Week.

Imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, here in the week ended June 27 were valued at $17,960,312, compared with $17,618,999 the week before and $16,825,893 the week before that. Included in these imports were $264,227 worth of precious stones, jewelry, and watches. Imports of leather, hides, &c., were $1,534,427, and of coffee $1,120,601. India rubber, manufactures, substitutes, waste, &c., had a value of $944,852. Imports of wool were 3,862 bales, appraised at $270,433. Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $2,310,356, while silk goods entries were appraised at $734,477. The week before the entries were, respectively, $2,210,369 and $569,679. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouse last week were $457,949, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $768,196. Statistics of the previous week were, respectively, $587,874 and $533,447.

***

The Matter of Coat Linings.

Uncertainty on the question of what linings will be used has brought this branch of the silk trade to a temporary halt. With the matter of coat lengths still undecided, the coat and suit manufacturers are in a quandary as to what linings fashion will dictate. Below the surface, however, there is a marked tendency toward peau de cygnes and some talk of cotton back satins. Coat lengths have a habit of yet to do with swinging the demand from one of these fabrics to the other. If the coats come above the knee, it is said that cotton backs will prove too heavy a material to be used as a lining. If, again, the coats fall below the knee, the garments will be only half lined and the matter of weight will not be so important a factor. Cotton backs have enjoyed a fair amount of attention for some time past, and it would seem for the sake of variety that a change should be made to fancier goods. If coats are made to sell about the same prices as formerly, this should be an additional reason for using a lining that will show up well. In this respect Roman stripes may be favored to some extent, together with brocades and similar fabrics.

CUSTOMS RULE MODIFIED.

Date for Certifying Invoices by New Method Postponed.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the American Importers' Association, announced yesterday that, following a conference held on Wednesday in Washington with officials of the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Malburn has modified the time originally set for the going into effect of the amended Consular regulations recently ordered by President Wilson.

The regulations to which the importers objected directed United States Consuls abroad to require shippers to change their forms of invoicing on and after July 1 to conform to the regulations issued in connection with the new tariff. Later, the Treasury Department directed Collectors of Customs to require importers to produce on entry of invoices of merchandise after July 1 new forms of declarations which it was declared by merchants could not truthfully be done.

The committee visiting Washington on Wednesday consisted of Judge Sharretts, L. E. B. Craig of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, S. A. Streuli of Rusch & Co., I. S. Wolf of I. S. Wolf & Co., Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., and Mr. Sharretts. The committee pointed out that the regulations could not be compiled with in the manner prescribed in the new Consular rules. By putting both regulations into effect the same day no allowance, the committee asserted, was made for the time which must elapse between certifying the invoices abroad and their entry into this country. The committee urged the further fact that the shortness of the notices made it impossible for the foreign shippers to comply with the regulations. The matter was taken under advisement by the department. Yesterday, Collector Malone received a letter, which has the effect of an order to all officials of the customs, modifying for the present the earlier instructions putting the rules into effect the first of this month.

"The department," says the Assistant Secretary, "construes the time of July 1, 1914, as applying only to the consultation of invoices, and not to the time of entry in the United States. For the present you will not refuse to accept invoices made out on the old forms. Because of the

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Better on Eve of Holiday —Bank Statement Reflects Heavy July Payments.

Prices were better on the Stock Exchange yesterday and the trading was more active. This was contrary to what had been expected, for it was thought that on the eve of the holiday dullness would be accentuated. The fact that it was not and that instead the dealings were considerably larger than on Thursday carried the impression that the financial markets have been growing restive during these recent weeks of dullness and are inclined to look for better conditions with the coming of a new half-year. We carry into this period a very high promise for the crops, easy money, and an atmosphere which is gradually clearing itself of the causes for doubts and misgivings which have found reflection in the business and financial situation of recent months.

A good deal of emphasis was laid yesterday on the visit of Mr. Morgan to the White House on Thursday. It was being cited with even more assurance than it had been the previous day as an indication that there were likely to be freer channels of communication in the future than there has been in the past between the Administration and the country's men of large affairs. The financial community accepted this as a development of much importance, and as likely to bear fruit in a lessening of misunderstanding and in a broadening of co-operation between Government and business in dealing with those situations in which the Government must take a part, but which directly and materially affect the business of the country.

The bank statement published at the close of the day showed unusually large changes owing to the July 1 demands and the heavy cash payments to the Sub-Treasury on account of the income tax. The Clearing House institutions reported the very large cash loss of $27,000,000, but deposits fell off by more than $21,000,000 and the decrease in surplus was kept down to $20,700,000. The banks still had left a surplus of $10,580,450, and yesterday's readjustments and those of the next few days are expected to increase the reserve considerably. The Treasury has already indicated that it will place additional cash with the banks if there appears to be any need for such a step, and if that is done the present heavy inflow of cash to the Government is not likely to have any material effect upon the money market. In considering the figures in yesterday's bank statement it is necessary to make proper allowances for the fact that it was made up as of the close of business on Thursday, when only one day had elapsed since the making of the unusually heavy payments of July 1.

The London market again yesterday was favorably influenced by the seasonal investment demand. The full effect of this demand will probably not make itself felt in Europe until the forthcoming French loan is issued, against which a very large amount of money is being reserved in Paris. Our own market looks forward to next week for an ending of its suspense over the rate decision, which, for a long time, was expected to be rendered yesterday, but which is now counted on almost to a certainty for next week.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for May—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$575,382	$645,594	$536,916
Net	135,705	190,350	108,305
11 mths. gross.	6,372,391	6,423,306	5,967,666
Net	1,501,831	1,720,669	1,612,354

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—

Mileage	4,941	4,918	4,727
Gross	4,514,075	5,071,380	4,668,176
Net after tax.	690,322	731,913	1,010,655
11 mths. gross.	55,167,021	54,737,076	51,882,824
Net after tax.	12,055,088	12,229,068	13,940,183

MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM for May—

Gross	4,624,180	5,105,686	4,576,507
Net after tax.	888,322	1,486,635	1,195,558
Other income.	187,251	131,201	129,418
Total income.	1,075,573	1,617,836	1,324,977
11 mths. gross.	53,108,770	57,430,682	50,183,120
Net after tax.	12,982,050	13,862,270	10,061,282
Other income.	2,141,161	2,083,556	1,853,981
Total income.	15,123,211	15,945,825	11,915,263

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for May—

Gross	560,150	722,218	488,625
Net after tax.	258,799	209,267	190,013
11 mths. gross.	6,161,566	5,690,207	4,516,765
Net after chg.	2,656,464	2,383,245	1,605,041

WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL for May—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	71,781	77,548	*5,767
Net	12,044	11,773	272
11 mths. gross.	786,086	721,395	65,291
Net	140,352	63,950	76,402

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY AND LIGHT for May—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$243,412	$193,561	$49,850
Sur. aft. chgs.	176,884	172,752	4,111
Bal. af. pf. ch.	96,884	92,772	4,111
12 mos. gross.	2,966,650	1,510,774	1,455,875
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,207,461	1,337,102	870,357
Bal. af. pf. dv.	*1,247,461	927,103	320,357

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC for May—

Gross	210,528	202,470	8,058
Net aft. taxes.	98,161	90,854	7,207
Sur. aft. chgs.	62,492	56,199	6,293
12 mos. gross.	2,442,274	2,180,999	261,275
Net aft. taxes.	1,065,760	924,453	141,307
Sur. aft. chgs.	632,005	514,761	117,244

GREAT NORTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

To. rcts. fr. op.	228,666	228,608	57
Express prvgs.	136,496	137,178	*682
Total oper. rev.	92,170	91,430	740
Total oper. exp.	84,115	79,343	4,772
Net. op. revs.	8,055	12,086	*4,031
Taxes	2,826	2,833	*26
Oper. income.	5,228	9,233	*4,004
Nine months—			
To. rcts. fr. op.	2,489,999	2,536,385	*16,386
Express prvgs.	1,501,732	1,527,638	*25,905
Total oper. rev.	988,267	1,008,747	*20,480
Total oper. ex.	809,034	776,805	32,189
Net op. revs.	179,232	231,882	*52,649
Taxes	34,961	37,203	*2,241
Oper. income.	144,270	194,678	*50,408
Mileage st. rds.	8,767	8,945	*177
Mil'ge oth. lns.	566	417	148

*Decrease.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for May—

Gross	473,462	464,440	9,027
Net aft. taxes.	278,700	262,599	16,101
Res for amort.	13,490	13,490	.....
Balance	265,210	249,108	16,101
Sur. aft. chgs. avail. for inc. bonds	69,731	61,715	8,016
Gross 5 mos.	2,384,939	2,329,273	55,657
Net aft. taxes.	1,347,235	1,324,456	75,882
Res. for amort.	67,450	53,960	13,490
Balance	1,334,870	1,272,468	62,402
Sur. aft. chgs. avail. for inc. bonds	362,152	.....	.....

MONONGAHELA VALLEY TRACTION for May—

Gross	91,429	79,473	11,956
Net	58,184	52,702	5,482
Sur. aft. chgs.	32,653	28,590	4,066
Gross 5 mos.	403,550	366,328	40,531
Sur. aft. chgs.	124,792	118,355	6,237
Net earnings.	252,203	239,088	13,115

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 2.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$971,875	$999,957	$999,957
Int. rev., ord.	985,900	1,229,931	1,229,931
Corp. & inc. tax	815,728	1,165,311	1,165,311
Miscellaneous	233,082	285,243	285,243
Total receipts.	2,717,142	3,667,443	3,677,443
Expenditures	2,375,468	6,808,973	6,808,973
Surplus	341,733	.....	.....
Deficit	.....	3,131,529	3,131,529

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hornblower & Weeks are offering $250,000 worth of City of Buffalo 4½ per cent. registered water bonds, which are legal savings bank investment and free of personal tax in this State.

John F. Wallace, President of Westinghouse Church, Kerr & Co.; L. E. Waring of Edward Sweet & Co., Sidney S. Schuyler of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham, and Thomas Nelson, as a committee, are calling for a deposit of the income mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Peoria & Eastern Illinois for the protection of the holders' interests.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Just Between Friends.

The President of a large steel company, who had been quoted in an interview as seeing little of a hopeful nature in the steel industry under prevailing conditions, was in an elevated train on his way home. The head of another steel concern, who has issued more reassuring statements, came in and sat beside him.

"Hello, Pessimist," said the newcomer.

"Hello, Liar," answered the other.

***

New Haven to Stand Suit.

A man prominent in the New Haven's affairs said yesterday that the passage by the Massachusetts Legislature of an act to enable the railroad to sell its Boston & Maine stock only under terms considered by the New Haven unfair, meant that negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the monopoly action had been terminated. It was his understanding that the Directors would take no further action in the matter, but would contest through the courts Attorney General McReynolds's effort to compel a sale of the B. & M. stock.

***

Mr. Morgan's White House Call.

From the accounts of the meeting from both sides, J. P. Morgan and President Wilson must have had a very pleasant talk about the weather, the yacht race prospects, and the ancient rivalry among the Eastern universities at their conference on Thursday. Evidently, neither was so lacking in tact as to bring up for discussion the state of business, pending legislation, or the plight of the New Haven. Mr. Morgan threw up his hands in well-feigned surprise when he ran into a number of reporters waiting at his office for him last evening. "The President and I made an agreement," he said in answer to a question as to the purpose of his Washington call. "It was that he should do any talking about our meeting."

***

An Oversupply of Money.

Call money became a drug on the market again yesterday, and the brokers representing the banks had large sums which they were unable to put out at 1½ per cent. For a day or two preceding the turn of the month there was a great deal of shifting of loans, some of the banks whose reserves were down calling in loans. Yesterday the heavy bank balances resulting from deposits of income tax money and corporation payments to security holders made the supply of call money greatly in excess of the demand.

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Mr. McAdoo's Gold Inquiry.

It could not be learned yesterday that any of the Secretary of the Treasury's detectives had reached the financial district to run down the source of information which made it possible for some of the foreign exchange brokers to sell exchange in anticipation of a drop with the receipt of gold at the Sub-Treasury from interior points. Nor could any bankers be found who admitted having any real advance news of the Secretary's plan. One of the largest dealers in foreign exchange, who profited by the decline in the rate, said that his first knowledge of the receipt of more gold came from the newspapers. "Any one who did not know that with $60,000,000 of gold sent out the rates at that time were too high, has no rignt to handle foreign exchange," he said. "The market was top-heavy, and I think the decline would have been just the same had the local supply of gold not been increased. There was no excuse for any one to be long of exchange under the circumstances."

***

Trade Better Here Than Abroad.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the International Nickel Company, who has just returned from an absence of nearly four months in Europe, was reported yesterday as saying that business was better in the United States than it was abroad. "Notwithstanding the many handicaps under which business and commerce are laboring here," he said, "the United States is as prosperous and as busy as any European country. Germany is the only country in Europe where business even approaches the normal. In England, internal affairs and fear of civil war, and in France political complications are paralyzing business and commerce. In Germany these objections do not apply, the people are fairly active, and business is reasonably good, but there is a widespread depression everywhere, and it is not by any means confined to the United States, nor accentuated here."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1½	1¾	2
A year ago	2½	1½	2	2
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..

Same period 1913: 7 2 .. ..

	60 Days.	4 Mos.	6 Mos.
On time	2¼@2¾	3@3½	3½@3¾
Commercial paper	3@4 Mos.		6 Mos.
Highest grade names	3¾@4¼		4@4½

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$356,932,000	$26,004,277
Sub-Treasury credit balance		3,896,030
Banks lose this week		28,411,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
London	1 13-16@2	1½	25f 14½c
Paris	2¾		25f 14½c
Berlin	2¾	@2½	3 @3¼ 20m 48¾pf

Foreign Exchange.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8775	$4.8755	$4.8770
A year ago	4.8820	4.8680	4.8685
Since Jan. 1	4.8910	4.8535	....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8770	$4.8820
Paris	5.16¾—1-32	5.15
Berlin	95 16	95¾+1-32
Switzerland	5.16¾—1-64	5.15¾—1-32
Holland	40.25	40.29
Belgium	5 20+1-32	5.18¾

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 Days.	90 Days.
London	$4.86	$4.85
Paris	5.18¾—1-16	5.20
Berlin	94¾	94¾

Bankers' Commercial Bills.

	60 Days.	90 Days.
London	$4.85¼	$4.84½
Paris	5.19⅝	5.20—1-16
Berlin	94 11-16	94¼—1-32
Amsterdam	40.00	39.88

Domestic Rates.

St. Louis	*15c	Montreal	*31¼c
Chicago	*25c	San Francisco	25c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 1-16d per ounce, up 1-16d; New York, 56⅝c., unchanged.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1964	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102
4½s..March, 1963	107⅞	107½	107¼	107½
4½s..May, 1957	107	107½	107	107¼
4½s..Nov., 1957	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s..May, 1917	101½	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s..Nov., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s..March, 1960-60	102¼	102½	100	102½
4½s..March, 1962	102	102¼	102	102½
4½s..Sept., 1960	102	102¼	102	102¼
4s ..May, 1959	99½	100⅛	99½	100¼
4s ..Nov., 1958	99⅛	100¼	99⅛	100¼
4s ..May, 1957	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s ..Nov., 1956	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s ..Nov., 1955	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s ..Nov., 1936	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s ..1918-1919	99⅝	....	99⅝	....
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88¼
3½s..May, 1954	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88¼
3½s..1950-1954	87⅞	88	87⅞	88

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Trading in the Smaller Industrials Makes Them the Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 89,164 shares of stock and $41,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 39,132; oils, 757, and mining, 49,275. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Bay St. Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	Elkhorn Fuel	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
110	Int.-Con. Rub.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
211	Kelly Sp. T.	57	†58	57	57
125	Man. Trans.	¾	¾	¾	¾
700	Marconi of A.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
375	Max. Motors.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅞
2,800	Max. M. 1 pf.	40⅞	43	40⅞	43
500	Max. M. 2 pf.	17½	18½	17½	18½
150	Pueb. S. & R.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9,000	Riker & H.	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10
1,800	S. Gum, w. I.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
331	Stew't Sp'ter.	51	51½	51	51½
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	86	86	86	86
1,300	U.C.S.C. of A.	89½	90	89½	89½
20,250	Un. Pr. S. C.	6⅜	8	6½	7⅝
600	Willys O'ld.	89½	90	89½	89½
20	Willys O. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
400	World Film.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
350	Ang.-Am. Oil.	16½	16	16	— ½
8	Atl. Refining.	591	590	591	— 2
5	Buck. P. L.	138	138	138	..
20	Ind. P. L.	125	124	124	..
75	Ohio Oil	180	179	179	..
10	Pierce Oil.	75	75	75	— 2
40	P. Oil, new	19	18½	19	+ ½
28	Pr. O. & G.	439	434	435	+ 1
1	So. Penn Oil.	286	280	280	+ 1
50	S. O. of Cal.	222	221½	222	..
67	S. O. of Ind.	470	463	470	+ 7
44	S. O. of N. J.	408½	407	407½	+ 2½
50	S. O. of N.Y.	213½	211½	213	+ 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Con. Gas. rts.	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16
700	R.I., new, w.i.	35½	37⅛	35½	37
300	R. I. pf., new, w. i.	85	88	84½	84½
1,500	R. I. rts.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
200	U. Pac. rts.	29	29½	29	29⅜

MINING STOCKS.

100	*Beaver Con.	24½	24½	24½	24½
225	Boston Mont.	9⅞	†10	9⅞	†10
2,100	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Buffalo Min.	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
6,600	*Can. G'd S.	9	9	7½	8
125	Caribou Con.	65	65	65	65
100	Crown Res.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Gold'd Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
50	Greene-Can.	31	31	31	31
1,000	*Inter. Mines	30	30	30	30
100	Iron Blossom	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	Kerr Lake	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
300	La Rose Con.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,200	*McK.-Dar.	67	67	65	67
1,300	Mines of m	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
200	M. & P. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	*Nevada Hills	34	34	34	34
5,000	North Star	28½	29	28½	28½
2,500	*Oro	9	9	8½	8½
1,000	Pac. Smelters	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	18tan. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,700	Tono. Exten.	2⅛	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞
3,300	Tono. J. B.	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.12
7,600	*Tono. Merger	48	45	45	46
3,000	*Tono. Midwy	24	24	24	24
100	Tono. of Nev.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	*Tono. S. P.	8	8	8	8
7,000	W. E. Con.	67	68	66	66
1,000	*W. E. Ext.	3	3	3	3
125	White K. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	‡Yukon G. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2 5-16	2 5-16

BONDS.

$3,000	C. P. 6% n.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
31,000	C. G. C. 6s.	115¼	115½	115¼	115½
7,000	West. Pac. 5s. 48		48½	47¾	48½

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lot. ‡Ex dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100¼	100¾	4.30
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	99⅞	100⅜	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.92
Austr'n Gov.	4½	Jan., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100	100⅛	4.35
Beth. Steel.	5	June 11, '15	99¾	100	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103⅜	104	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	6	June, 1919	94¾	95	6.15
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅜	100	5.00
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	97⅛	98	6.05
Erie	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	5.85
Erie	5	Oct., 1914	100	100⅛	3.00
Erie	5	Apr., 1915	99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sugar	6	Nov., 1915	98	100	5.00
Gen. Motor.	6	Oct., 1915	100⅞	101¼	4.75
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	98	98⅛	6.00
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	99⅜	97⅝	8.05
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1914	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Int. Gt. N.	6	Aug., 1914	87	92	..
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100	100¼	4.55
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	97	97⅜	8.37
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100¼	100⅜	3.95
Minn. & St. L.	5	Jan., 1916	97	98	6.05
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	89	93	12.25
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	90	93	13.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	5.40
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	93½	100⅛	6.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '14	100¼	100⅜	2.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100¾	100⅞	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	97⅜	98⅛	6.05
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅞	99⅞	5.35
Pub. S. Corp. N J	5	Mar., 1916	99	99⅞	5.30
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100¼	4.95
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Sulzberger	6	June, 1916	100	100⅛	5.75
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	97⅜	98¼	5.45
Union Typw.	5	Jan. 15, '16	98	99	5.15
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅛	5.20
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98	98½	5.40
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.75
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	80	96	9.00
C. Pr. (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97	99	6.37
Ch. Pr. & Lt.	5	June, 1915	98½	99⅛	5.60
W. Power.	6	July, 1917	98½	100	6.00
Minn. G. El.	6	J. & D., '17	99	99⅜	6.10

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. Line.	1914-'21	6	6½	4.60	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4½	4.60	4.50
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.38
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	4.80	4.70
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	6.5	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Int. Great North.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.35
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.10
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5	6.00	5.20
Norfolk & West.	1914-'32	4½	4.45	4.35
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1914-'28	4½@5	4.70	4.60
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40	4.30
St. L. I. Mt. So.	1914-'24	5	5.30	4.90
Seaboard Air Line.	1914-'23	4½	4.75	4.60
Southern Pac.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.60
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Virginia Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.75
Wabash	1914-'21	5	6.50	5.50

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16	16⅛	16	16⅛
Atlantic Refining	585	595	580	590
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	137	140	136	139
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	660	650	660
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Cumberland Pipe Line	54	57	54	57
Eureka Pipe Line	262	266	260	265
Galena-Signal Oil	173	176	173	177
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	145	150	145	150
Indiana Pipe Lines	122	126	122	125
National Transit	35	38	40	40
New York Transit	268	272	265	270
Northern Pipe Line	107	111	107	111
Ohio Oil	170	181	178	180
Prairie Oil & Gas	436	439	433	435
Solar Refining	205	215	205	205
Southern Pipe Line	222	225	220	223
South Penn. Oil	283	288	282	287
S.W.Penn.Pipe Lines	143	147	142	147
Standard Oil (Cal.)	321	323	321	323
Standard Oil (Ind.)	465	470	460	465
Standard Oil (Kan.)	405	410	405	410
Standard Oil (Ky.)	272	277	270	275
Standard Oil (Neb.)	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil (N. J.)	405	408	405	407
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	212	214	210	212
Standard Oil (Ohio)	405	415	400	410
Swan & Finch	185	195	185	195
Union Tank Line	85	87	84	86
Vacuum Oil	222	225	217	221
Washington Oil	44	48	44	47
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,200		3,200	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	July 3. Bid.	Asked.	July 2. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	128	133	128	133
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	85	90	85	90
Brit.-Am. new	21¼	22	21¼	22
Conley Foil	280	300	280	300
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	125	135	125	135
MacA. & Forbes	195	200	195	200
MacA. & Forbes pf.	98	100	98	100
Porto Rico

PADDED 'EXPENSES' MAKE ROBBERY EASY

Accounts of Lackawanna Officials Extended and Difference Kept by Clerk.

FINE PEN WORK BY FORGER

Owners Not Sure of Their Signatures—Losses May Be $5,000—Accident Reveals Scheme.

Robert J. Brown, Jr., a young married man, employed as a statistician in the freight department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, in the general offices, 90 West Street, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Herbert charged with grand larceny.

John H. Crawford, Freight Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna, the complainant, said the young man had padded the expense accounts of high officials and employes of the company for two years, and probably longer, and that he had kept the "padding."

Brown was confidential stenographer, sometimes, to Vice President P. J. Flynn, in charge of the traffic department, and in that capacity he won the confidence of other officials. Most of them intrusted him with the collection of their expenses. By the unusually clever duplication of a half a dozen signatures, fictitious vouchers approving fictitious expense accounts were presented, approved, and the amounts collected.

Thefts aggregating more than $2,500 have been traced already by the railroad accountants, and they have not yet gone back to the time when the forgery began. Brown has been with the Lackawanna for nine years, and he has worked as statistician since 1909. The railroad's investigators, who say that the $2,500 of thefts discovered cover only two years, expect that the amount may reach $5,000 or more. It was Brown's custom to make out the vouchers for the expense accounts of about 100 employes, including officers, so it has been impossible to find out the extent of his peculations.

Brown, who gave his age as 29 years, lives at 281 Maple Street, Brooklyn. He was arrested in the offices of the company yesterday morning. He was supposed to be taking his vacation, but he returned to his desk every other day and made out vouchers for expense accounts as usual.

John H. Crawford, the Freight Traffic Manager, who got the warrant for Brown, explained that he had been on a Western trip, had returned on Wednesday night, and had put in an expense account for $56 for June.

On Thursday Brown was away. When the expense account and the voucher were presented to the auditor and to the cashier it was found that another account for $130, with a voucher bearing what appeared to be signatures of Manager Crawford, Vice President P. J. Flynn, the auditor, and the cashier had been presented and cashed.

His real expense account was returned to Manager Crawford with an inquiry as to whether he had not already turned in an account of $130 for June. Mr. Crawford was amazed to find that an expense account had been made out for him, with a signed voucher, even before he had made out his genuine account. Still the signatures were so apparently genuine that he was all the more confused.

It took the accountants only a little while to find out what happened. They went to Brown's desk, where Crawford said they found duplicates of the expense accounts turned in by officials and employes. There were no duplicates of the padded accounts. Each account was looked up, and in most of them padding was evident. The padding was done in this manner:

An official of the Lackawanna went to Washington and appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission. His expenses were light, because he paid no railroad fare. The account, itemized, was given to Brown, with instructions to make out a voucher, to be signed by the next highest official and finally by the Vice President. This was done. Then the actual expense account was copied, and if it showed a skip, for instance, from June 6 to June 15, when no expense had been incurred, it was the custom of the forger to insert, say, "June 9-11, Trip Buffalo, $25." Many such items were added.

When the account was thus increased, a voucher was attached with forged duplicates of the signatures on the original voucher, so perfectly done that the officials who signed the first voucher, admitted to a reporter, that they would be unwilling to swear that they could distinguish one from the other.

The padded account, with the forged voucher, next was presented to the auditor, who being assured of the signatures, affixed his own. The final step was to present the padded account and the voucher to the cashier.

Having collected the padded account, the actual expense money was taken out of it, and the signatures of the auditor and cashier were forged on the original voucher.

"So similar were the genuine and the forged signatures that there is no telling how long this practice would have continued," said an official of the Lackawanna, "had we not discovered the forgeries by accident. Here is my signature, affixed to my expense account, and here is a copy of my signature beneath a fictitious account. When I fold over the accounts, and simply look at the signatures, I cannot see any difference, and I could not swear which was genuine and which was not."

When Manager Crawford appeared against Brown he was ready to plead guilty, but the Magistrate said:

"I want you to have the benefit of counsel. You are a young man, and the victim of a dreadful mistake. You should lend every aid to the company in recovering what it has lost, and some time you may have an opportunity to better yourself."

According to Detectives Brown and Clare, Brown complained that the railroad paid him only $100 a month, though his predecessor had received $175. The young man has a wife and two children, and has been highly esteemed by people in his neighborhood.

Key to the News

A thorough summary of all events receiving newspaper notice is always accessible in a moment to owners of The New York Times Index. Three months' news is compactly arranged in a volume 7 by 10 inches and strongly bound in cloth. The subjects are conveniently sub-divided, fully cross-indexed, and for all ordinary questions are sufficiently complete without reference to the newspaper files, which are indicated in connection with each entry.

Each quarterly volume of The Index, $2. Specimen copy will be sent for examination, on request.

The New York Times Index
Times Square New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales July 3, 1914	151,670
Same day last year	Holiday.
Total year to date	38,468,283
Same period last year	46,555,078
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net changes	68.60 +.51
Same day last year	Holiday.

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27⅜	27⅝	800	Alaska Gold Mines	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27¼	...
70⅝	70¾	14,220	Amalgamated Cop	69⅞	70⅝	69⅞	70½	+ ⅝
93¾	94	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	− ⅝
25½	26⅜	200	Am. Beet Sugar	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
27	27½	200	Am. Can	27	27½	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
91¼	91⅜	200	Am. Can pf	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+1¼
50½	51⅞	200	Am. Car & Fdry	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	+ ½
116	119½	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ½
106½	107	60	Am. Coal Prod. pf	106	106	106	106	...
39½	42	100	Am. Cotton Oil	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
101	105	50	Am. Express	102	102	102	102	...
21	22	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
29½	30½	100	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	30	30	...
31	32	100	Am. Locomotive	31	31	31	31	+1⅛
98½	99¼	200	Am. Loco. pf. x d	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
63⅞	64	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	62¼	64	62¼	64	+1⅞
120⅝	121	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅝	120⅝	120½	120½	− ⅛
230	232	300	Am. Tobacco	232	232½	230	230½	+1¼
31	31¼	900	Anaconda Cop. x d	31	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
99	99¼	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	99	99¼	99	99	+ ⅛
46½	46⅞	400	Baldwin Loco	46½	46⅞	46½	46½	+1⅛
90½	91	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	90	90⅞	90	90⅝	+ ⅝
42	42½	550	Bethlehem Steel	41¼	42	41¼	42	+ ½
91½	91⅞	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	92⅛	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	...
124	126	100	Bklyn Union Gas	125	125	125	125	...
18⅝	19⅜	200	California Petrol'm	19	19	19	19	− ⅜
193⅜	194¼	1,200	Canadian Pacific	194	194⅜	194	194¼	+1
35⅝	38	100	Central Leather Co	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
52⅜	52⅝	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅜	52⅞	51⅜	52½	+1½
14	14½	300	Chi. Gt. Western	14	14	14	14	− ½
37¼	38¼	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37½	37½	37	37⅛	−1⅛
99⅞	100	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99⅜	100½	99½	100	+1
130	131½	50	Chi. & Northwest	131½	131½	131½	131½	...
40¾	41	500	Chino Copper	41	41	41	41	+ ⅝
100	102	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	101	101	101	101	+1
25⅞	26½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	26¼	26¼	26	26	...
128¾	129¾	500	Consolidated Gas	128½	129	128½	129	+ ½
44½	45	600	Continental Can	43	44⅜	43	44¼	+2¼
90⅜	91¼	520	Continental Can pf	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	+ ½
8½	9	100	Corn Products Ref	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
400	406	100	Del., L. & W. x d	401	401	401	401	+3½
17¾	19¼	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ½
14⅞	15¼	100	Distillers' Securities	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...
28⅝	28⅞	2,000	Erie	28¾	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	43¼	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
148	149	800	General Electric	149	149	149	149	+1
92	93½	1,400	General Motors	91	93	91	92½	+2
23⅜	24	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	23⅜	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
124	124¼	1,625	Great Northern pf	124⅜	124⅞	124½	124½	+ ⅛
31½	32¼	400	G. N. certs.ore prop	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31½	...
54½	54⅝	900	Guggenheim Explor	53¼	54⅜	53¼	54⅜	+1⅛
17¼	17⅝	300	Inspiration Copper	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
14¾	14⅝	400	Inter.-Met.v. tr. cfs	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
62⅜	62½	800	Inter.-Met. pf	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
107	108	900	Int. Harvester, N. J.	106½	107	106½	107	+1⅛
28½	28¾	3,800	Kan. City South.	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28¼	+1
61¼	62	200	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	+1
90	95	100	Laclede Gas	94	94	94	94	−1
136½	136⅝	1,400	Lehigh Valley	136	136½	136	136¼	+ ⅝
138⅜	140	100	Louis. & Nash	139	139	139	140	+ ½
130	132	200	Manhattan Elev	130¾	130¾	130½	130½	+ ⅛
59¼	60	610	Mexican Petroleum	60⅛	60⅝	59	59¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	22	550	Miami Copper	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	...
123¼	124½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124⅝	124⅝	124	124	−1
130	131½	100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M. pf	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	+1
17	17½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17⅛	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
37	39	250	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	38	38½	38	38¼	+1
17½	17⅝	1,200	Missouri Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
49½	49⅞	100	Montana Power	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
101½	102	106	Montana Power pf	102	102	102	102	+1
13⅞	14	900	Nevada Con. Cop	14	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
89¼	89½	742	N. Y. Central	89½	89¾	89½	89½	+ ¼
35	40	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	35	35	35	35	...
64¾	65	1,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	64¾	65	64¾	64⅞	+ ⅛
105	105½	200	Norfolk & Western	105	105	105	105	...
110¾	111⅞	1,300	Northern Pacific	110½	111¾	110½	111	+1
22½	23	300	Pacific Mail	22	23	22½	22½	+ ½
23½	25	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
111⅜	111⅝	600	Penn. R. R.	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111½	+ ⅛
122	122½	1,060	People's Gas, Chi	119⅜	122	119⅜	122	+1⅝
20	20⅜	100	Pitts. Coal	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
90	90⅜	900	Pitts. Coal pf	90	90½	90	90	+ ½
42½	43	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	43½	43¾	42½	42½	− ⅜
27	29	100	Railway Steel Sp	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅞
92	98	100	Railway St. Sp. pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	−3½
21	21½	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	21	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
164	164½	22,200	Reading	163⅜	164½	163⅜	164	+ ⅝
22⅜	23	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅝
1½	1⅝	700	Rock Island Co	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
11¼	11⅝	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	11	11	11	11	+1½
4¼	5	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
54	54½	500	Seab. Air Line pf	54¼	54¼	53⅜	54	− ¼
195	196½	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	197½	197½	196⅜	196⅜	+1½
96⅞	97⅛	10,950	Southern Pacific	97	97⅜	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	500	So. Railway ext	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
78½	80	600	So. Railway pf. ext	80	80	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅜	300	Studebaker Co	28⅞	29½	28⅞	29¼	+1⅛
33⅜	33½	600	Tennessee Copper	33½	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
143¼	143½	50	Texas Co	143	143	143	143	...
40½	41	1,275	Third Avenue	41½	41⅝	40½	40½	− ⅜
4½	5	100	Union B. & P. Co	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
153½	155⅝	9,200	Union Pacific	155	155⅞	154⅞	155½	+1
83	83½	50	Union Pacific pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	...
98	100	50	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	100	100	100	100	...
32	35	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	−2¼
78	80	400	U. S. Express	78	79	78	79	−2
59½	59⅝	400	U. S. Rubber	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59½	+ ⅜
102⅞	104	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103	103	103	+ ½
61⅜	61¾	24,100	U. S. Steel	61¼	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅛
109¼	109½	300	U. S. Steel pf	109⅜	109½	109⅜	109½	+ ⅛
58¼	58⅝	3,000	Utah Copper	58⅛	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
28½	29	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅝	+1⅜
⅝	⅞	100	Wabash	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
18½	19	100	Western Maryland	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
58⅜	58⅝	2,791	Western Union Tel	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅜
75⅝	76	4,000	Westingh. E. & M	75	76¼	75	76	+2¼
115½	116	10	Woolworth pf	116	116	116	116	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96¾	97½
2s, c, 1930	97	98
3s, r	103.10	103¼
3s, c, 1918	101¼	102
4s, r, 1925	109½	110½
4s, c, 1925	110	111½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	98	102
Allis-Chal.	10	10½
Do pf	41¼	43
Am. Ag. Ch	54	55
A B S pf	71	..
A B S & Fdy	88¼	94
Do pf	135	138
Am C pf	61¾	64½
Am Coal	87	100
Am C Pr	83	85
A C Oil pf	92½	95
A D L	1¼	2
Am Lin	9	10
Do pf	27	29½
Am Malt	4½	7
Do pf	40	44
A S pf. B	82	84
A S & R pf	102	102½
Am Snuff	160	167
Do pf	106½	108
Am St Fd	30	31
Am S Ref	106½	107½
Do pf	112	113½
A T & C	50	60
Am T pf	106¼	108
Am Wool	13	16
Do pf	74	76
Am Wr Pa pf	8	10½
Assets Rl	..	14⅜
Do pf	99¼	100
Atl C L	120	121½
Bald L pf	100½	107½
B & O pf	80½	81½
Batop M	⅜	1
Beth S pf	83½	85½
Brown Sh	35	42
Do pf	84	90
Bruns Ter	6	6¾
B, R & P	100	113½
Do pf	116¼	135
Buf'k Co	28	29
Calif P pf	85½	87
Canada So	56	..
Case (J I) pf	82	86
Cent L pf	101	102
C R R of N J	300	320
C & S A pf	104	105
Chi & Alt	2	9½
Do pf	13	25
C, I & L pf	50	80
C, M & St P	82½	82¾
Do pf	132¾	134
C & N W pf	170	183
Chi. St. P., M & Om	128	131½
Do pf	135	145
C, C, C & St L	23	40
Do pf	35	51¼
Cluett-P	65	67½
Col F & I pf	128¼	180
Col & So	22⅜	23½
Do 1st pf	40	42
Do 2d pf	33	40
Corn P R pf	62¾	64
Crex Carp	60	76
Cub-Am S	..	30
Do pf	..	84
D & Co pf	94	94½
Del & H	148½	152
D & R G	10⅝	11⅛
D M & Ft D	3½	..
Do pf	9	..
Det Ed	112	113
Det & M	85	..
Do pf	85	..
Det U R	..	71
D, S S & A	4	5
Do pf	8	11
Du P de N pf	85	..
Erie 2d pf	36	37½
F M & S	10	14½
Do pf	34	37
Gen Ch	165	180
Do pf	100	111
Gen M pf	92½	93
G'dr'ch (B F) Co pf	87½	88½
Hav E Ry, L & P	70	79
Do pf	..	95
Helme (G W) Co	150	175
Homest'k	32	34
Hud Coal	45	48½
Do pf	92	100
Illinois Brick	100	..
Indep Pn	2	3
Int Agric	6	9½
Int Agric. pf	18	23
Int Harv. pf	118	..
Int Harv. Corp	103	104
Int Paper	11½	12
Do pf	83	85
Int St Pr	3¼	6
Do pf	..	12
Iowa Cent	6	7
Do pf	13	17
K C, Ft S & M	..	73
Kayser (J) & Co	88	90
Do 1st pf	109	115
K & D M	4¼	8
Do pf	38	..
Kresge (S S) Co	92½	97
Do pf	102¾	104
Lack Steel	32	34
L E & W	5½	9
Do pf	11½	19
Ligg & M	212	216½
Do pf	117	119½
Long Isl'd	32	36
L-W Bls	31	32
Do 1st pf	102½	105¼
Do 2d pf	91	95
Lorill Co	168	175
Do pf	115	..
M'kay Cos	79½	82
Do pf	69	70
M Dep Sts	58	60½
Do pf	97	101
Mer Mar	2½	3
Do pf	10	10⅝
Mex P pf	..	85
Mid States	13	17
M & St L	12	..
Do pf	26	28
M, St P & S S M	1	79
M P Int pf	103⅜	..
M Wd pf	110	120
N, C & St L	138	140½
Nat Bis	128	132
Do pf	127	129
Nat Enam	10¼	11
Do pf	76	88
Nat Lead	45	48½
Do pf	107½	110
Nat Rys of Mex 1st pf	27	35
Do 2d pf	11	11½
N Y A & C pf	..	25
N Y A B	64	66
N Y, C & St L 1st pf	92	100
Do 2d pf	65	80
N Y Dock	5	20
Do pf	..	26
N Y, O & W	23	24
Norf So	26½	35
N & W pf	87	89
North Am	75	76
N Y T & L pf	61	66
Ont Min	2¼	3
Pabst B pf	95	102
Pac Coast	75	90
Do 1st pf	80	95
Do 2d pf	75	90
P T & Tel pf	85	90
Peo & E	10	14½
Pett-Mull	12	27
Do 1st pf	..	99
Pheips-D	.175	..
Philа Co	78	84
Do 6 p c pf	83	90
P, R. L. & P	72	73
Do pf	85	100
Pitts S pf	85	87
P S C pf	102	103
Pub Serv	111½	..
P'man Co	154⅝	155⅞
Quicksilver	1	2
Do pf	1⅜	2½
R R Sec I C stk	..	75
Rdg 1st pf	88	90
Do 2d pf	85	88
R I & S pf	86	87½
Rock I pf	2⅜	3
Rumely (M) Co pf	27½	28½
St L & S pf	2¼	8
Do 1st pf	7	12
St L & S F, C & E pf	5	20
St L S W	19⅜	22⅞
Do pf	40	50
Seab A L	19	19¼
Sears-R pf	123	124½
S-S S & I	24½	30
Do pf	84½	96
So P R S	30	..
Do pf	80	100
So R. M & O	..	8
O ctfs	72	85
Stand M	35	37
Do pf	63½	66
Studeb Co pf	81	85
Texa Pac	15½	15¾
T P L Tr	98	105
T, St L & W pf	7½	10
Do pf	12½	15½
T C I & R	100	103¼
Do pf	126	..
Und Type	74½	81
Do pf	105½	113
U B & P pf	20½	22½
Un Cig M	47	47⅞
Un Dry G	25	65
Do pf	60	63
U Rys In	12	18
U S C I P	9	11
Do pf	31½	35
U S Ind A	16	20
Do pf	80	85
U S R & I	58½	60½
U S R 2d pf	70	87
Van P R & L pf	85	..
Va I C C	40	50
Va R & P	49	50
Do pf	90	..
Vul Det	6	11
Do pf	22½	35
Wab pf	3¼	3⅝
W F Exp	94	99
W Md pf	30	40
W & M	..	..
1st pf	122	125
Weym-B	215	300
Do pf	110	120
W & L E	3½	4
Do 1st pf	14	16
Do 2d pf	5	8
Wis Cent	89½	42
W'w'th (F W)	96½	97½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.63	78.19	78.47	+ .48
Industrials	58.83	58.39	58.73	+ .54
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
June 26	67.56	66.95	67.48	+ .56
June 27	67.69	67.53	67.59	− .11
June 29	67.98	67.61	67.47	− .12
June 30	68.25	67.95	68.18	+ .71
July 1	68.27	67.93	68.00	− .18
July 2	68.21	67.94	68.09	+ .09
July 3	68.73	68.29	68.60	+ .51

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.54
July, 1912	82.76	July 1	70.75	July 12	81.80
July, 1911	83.75	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49
Yr. to date	73.30	Jan. 31	65.23	Apr. 25	68.60
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.53	Sept. 30	73.24	Feb. 1	78.20
Year, 1911	84.61	Jan. 26	69.57	Sept. 26	77.60

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was quiet, but firm. Tin was steady and up ¾c.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Spot	13.40	13.70	Spelter	4.90	5.00
July	13.40	13.70	Lead	3.85	3.95
August	13.40	13.70	Antimony	7.12½	7.25
			Tin	31.37½	31.62½

There was a steady tone to copper prices yesterday, spot and futures being unchanged, at $61 12s. 6d. and £62, respectively. Tin was strong, spot and futures showing an advance of £2 17s. 6d. each, at £148 and £144 12s. 6d., respectively.

The market ended strong. Spanish pig lead, £19, unchanged. Spelter, £21 10s., unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 51s. 1½d., up 1½d.

Colorado Mining Stock Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	5⅞	6	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	48¼	49	McKinney	52½	53⅝
El Paso	148	150	Old Gold	1	2
Findlay	2	2½	Portland	113	113¼
Gold Dol	3	4	Vindicator	100	113
Isabella	11⅜	12¼	R. B. H	3	4

FIVE MEN RULE UTILITIES.

Chicago Commissioner Fears a Menace in Centralized Control.

CHICAGO, July 3.—By means of interlocking Directorates, control of public utilities in Chicago and the surrounding States has become centralized in the hands of a small group of men, according to a report made public today by Montague Ferry, Chicago Commissioner of Public Service. Mr. Ferry says that the close relationship shown among public service corporations may constitute a grave menace to the public, and he urges a further investigation by the State Public Service Commission to determine whether the city has suffered by reason of the centralized control.

In the report Mr. Ferry asserts that Samuel Insull, John J. Mitchell, James A. Patten, Henry A. Blair, and Cyrus M. Cobe exercise control over the Commonwealth Edison Company, which supplies electric power and light; the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, the Chicago Elevated Railways, the Chicago Surface lines, and various utility companies in near-by towns.

A chart which accompanied the report was said by Mr. Ferry to show that "three men, Samuel Insull, John J. Mitchell, and James A. Patten, constitute a majority of the Executive Committee of five which directs the business of the Commonwealth Edison Company; that the same three constitute a majority of the Board of Directors of the gas company; that Mr. Insull and Mr. Blair, who is also a Director in the Commonwealth, are a majority of the Executive Committee of three which controls the elevated lines; that Mr. Blair, as Chairman of the board, is the controlling factor in the Chicago Railways Company, which operates most of the surface lines; that Samuel Insull, with men holding salaried places in the Commonwealth Edison Company, controls the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois and the Middle West Utilities Company."

Commenting on the report, Mr. Ferry said:

"No facts are in the possession of the Department of Public Service which would justify the statement that the prices paid for current by the several transportation companies is excessive. But the circumstances under which these contracts were made, with substantially the same men as buyers and sellers, suggest inquiry."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales July 3, 1914	$1,989,500
Same day last year	Holiday.
Total year to date	378,772,000
Same period last year	286,424,700
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.71 +.08
Same day last year	Holiday.

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	85.78	June 11
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 4s, coupon 2,000 111½; 3,000 111
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1 5,000 89¾
N Y State 4½s 72,000 110; 4,000 110⅛
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 2,000 53½
N Y City 4s, 1956, registered 5,000 99½; 4s, 1958 12,000 100⅛; 3,000 100⅜; 4½s, 1960 3,000 102½; 4½s, 1963 20,000 107½; 4½s, May, 1917 2,000 101⅜
Adams Expr 4s 500 78
Alb & Susq 3½s 25,000 86½
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 3,000 100¼
Am Cotton Oil 5s 5,000 95¼
Am Ice Secur 6s 1,000 89
Am Sm Secur 6s 1,000 104½
Am T & T col 4s 1,000 89⅜; 2,000 89¼; 1,000 89¾; 1,000 89½
Am Tob 4s 5,000 98½; 10,000 98⅝; 4,000 99
Am Wr Paper 5s 1,000 65½; 3,000 65
Armour & Co 4½s 9,000 92½; 3,000 92¼
A, T & S F gen 4s 3,000 96⅞; conv 4s, 1960 10,000 96⅝; adj 4s, stpd 5,000 87½
At, T & S F

CHARGES $8,000,000 PUMP CO. SHORTAGE

Cockran Alleges That Directors of International Concern Have Sequestered Profits.

DEMANDS AN ACCOUNTING

Counsel for Pump Board Asks the Court to Force Applicant to Make Charges More Definite.

In a heaing befre Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court yesterday on an application made by Edgar M. Leventritt as counsel for the Directors of the International Steam Pump Company to have the demand of John A. Drew, who has asked an accounting on behalf of himself and other stockholders, made more definite, W. Bourke Cockran, representing Mr. Drew, said that $8,000,000 had disappeared from the company's treasury. This accusation, Mr. Cockran said, was directed against all of the present Directors, as well as all of the former Directors of the company.

"I include them all," said Mr. Cockran, "and make them all defendants, because I do not know at what stage of the affairs of the company the conspiracy was hatched to rob the stockholders. The theory of the plaintiff, Mr. Drew, is that there was a running conspiracy, handed down from one set of Directors to another, and that, although there were only fifteen Directors at any one time, there was a systematic plan by which the funds of the stockholders were dissipated."

Mr. Leventritt is a Vice President of the company and is familiar with its affairs. He said he would like to know just what each individual Director was accused of, and just what was the extent of the dereliction charged against him.

Mr. Cockran said that the stock of the company sold at one time for $300 a share, and that at present it wasn't worth $5 a bushel. Justice Weeks asked:

"Doesn't the existing law on corporations give you sufficient power to go in and inspect the books?"

"Why, your Honor," replied Mr. Cockran, "they would only laugh at one who really tried to get at the books. It would take until doomsday."

Mr. Cockran said that if the secrets in the books of the company were revealed they would make Wall Street "sit up and take notice." Justice Weeks said he would take the matter under consideration and give a decision later.

Some of the present Directors of the company are Edmund C. Converse, William and Solomon R. Guggenheim, James B. Haggin, Samuel Untermyer, William Barbour, Arthur W. Kenworthy, Charles L. Broadbent, and Harry B. Hollins.

On Dec. 9, 1913, Mr. Cockran, on the strength of 100 shares of stock of the concern which he held, appeared at a meeting of the stockholders of the International Company, and in a fiery speech said that the Directors were robbing the stockholders. He said that when the dividends had been suspended the Directors of the company held less than 400 shares of the preferred stock. He moved that an adjournment should be taken in order that a committee of five stockholders, holding at least 250 shares of the common stock, could consider the affairs of the company and decide what action ought to be taken to protect their interests. Mr. Cockran's motion was defeated.

The report of the company for the year ended March 31, 1905, showed a decrease in the earnings from the year before of $273,682. The dividends paid on the preferred stock in that year amounted to $709,800, and on the common stock to $306,597. The surplus of the company at that time, after all of the deductions were made for the deficit, amounted to $2,252,082. The report made by the company on May 11, 1909, showed a balance for dividends of $1,694,000. The amount added to the surplus was $204,200. President Guggenheim said at that time that the outlook for the company was extremely bright and that the business was 80 per cent. of normal.

On Dec. 31, 1912, when the thirteenth annual meeting was held, the net profits for the year ended Sept. 30 were reported to be $1,887,739, of which $565,705 was charged off for depreciation and for the deficit of the year before.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following table are given the stocks in which no transactions have occurred in the current year, together with the last price in 1913 at which a sale was made and the bid and asked price on Saturday last:

	Last Price.	Saturday Bid.	Asked.
American Coal	75	87	100
American Tobacco pf	99¾	..	..
American Water Works pf	95	..	..
Associated Merch. 1st pf	95	..	..
Buff., Rock. & Pitts. pf	116¼	116¼	135
Central Coal & Coke	85½	..	..
Consolidation Coal, Md	102½	..	..
Cuban-American Sugar pf	90	..	..
Du Pont Powder pf	90	85	84
Keokuk & Des Moines	7	..	85
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	45	4¼	8
Lake Shore	135	38	..
Michigan Central	135	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	102	92	175
New York Dock pf	8	5	100
New York & Harlem	365	..	20
New York State Rys	36½	..	..
Phelps, Dodge & Co	195¼	175	..
Philadelphia Co	87¼	78	84
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi	157	..	..
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stock ctfs	78	..	75
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. 1st pf	45	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs	30	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	96½	..	..
Santa Porto Rico Sugar pf	102	80	100
S. R. T. Co. stk. tr. ctfs	72¼	72	85
Toledo Railways & Light	27	..	..
Twin City R. T.	135	126¾	..
U. S. Red. & Refining	¼	..	..
U. S. Rubber 2d pf	78¾	70	87
Virginia Ry. & Power pf	96¾	87½	..
Vulcan Detinning	11½	6	11
Weyman-Bruton	235	215	300

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 3.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen	..	70	..
Arkwright	..	65	..
Border City	..	90	..
Bourne	..	99	..
Chace	..	110	..
Charlton	..	102½	..
Davol	83	..	..
Durfee	..	95	..
Flint	..	147½	..
Grinnell	83½	..	..
Hargraves	..	90	..
Hathaway	..	100	98½
Kerr	..	100	..
King Philip	..	50	..
Laurel Lake	..	106	..
Lincoln	..	110	..
Mechanics	..	80	..
Merchants	..	86½	..
Montaup	..	80	..
Osborne	..	103	..
Parkdale pf	..	100	..
Pocasset	..	90	..
Richard Borden	..	100	..
Robeson	118½	..	120
Sagamore	..	172½	..
Seaconnet	..	56	..
Stafford	..	75	..
Stevens	..	80	..
Sunnyside	..	125	..
Tecumseh	..	105	..
Troy Cotton	100	173½	..
Tremont	..	80	..
Wampanoag	..	87½	..

LAST WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1914.	Total U. S. 1914.
Week's	$1,096,683,650	$2,985,423,474
1913	1,657,038,406	3,084,538,512
1912	1,689,244,184	3,161,225,395
1911	1,691,828,817	
	1913.	1912.
Week's	$1,891,522,775	$3,271,928,632
1913	1,894,445,948	2,948,166,566
1912	1,792,758,726	3,158,276,496
1911	1,951,240,463	3,570,500,743

Directors:
Horace E. Andrews, Pres. N. Y. State Rys.
August Belmont, August Belmont & Co.
August Belmont, Jr., August Belmont & Co.
Daniel J. Carroll, Pres. Alberene Stone Co.
Samuel S. Childs, Pres. Childs Co.
Harden L. Crawford, Pres. Century Bank of New York
P. S. Du Pont, Vice-Pres. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.
Desmond Dunne, Pres. Desmond Dunne Co.
Ellis P. Earle, Pres. Nipissing Mines Co.
O. G. Fessenden, Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.
Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board U. S. Steel Corporation
H. Stuart Hotchkiss, Vice-Pres. General Rubber Co.
John M. Hansen, Pres. Standard Steel Car Co.
Parmely W. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio.
George M. Hard, Chairman of the Board.
Frank J. Heaney, Everett, Heapey & Co.

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway Cor. John St.
Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 30,000,000
Invites Your Account

Directors:
Richard H. Higgins, Vice-President
Louis G. Kaufman, President.
Edward E. Loomis, Pres. D., L. & W. Coal Co.
William A. Law, Vice-Pres. First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank R. Lawrence, Counsellor-at-Law
Waldo H. Marshall, Pres. American Locomotive Co.
John Ringling, Ringling Bros.
Oscar Scherer, Oscar Scherer & Brother
Edward Shearson, Shearson, Hammill & Co.
Henry F. Sheemaker, New York City.
Charles A. Starbuck, Pres. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
Sanford H. Steele, Pres. Gen'l Chem. Co.
Albert A. Tilney, Harvey Fisk & Sons
Fred'k D. Underwood, Pres. Erie R. R. Co.
John D. Vermeule, Pres. Goodyear Rub. Co.
Samuel Weil, Samuel Weil & Son

Condensed Statement of Condition, The Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York at the Close of Business, June 30, 1914:

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$19,374,870.59
United States Bonds	1,350,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	1,808,348.31
Banking House	170,000.00
Cash and Exchange	9,218,151.05
	$31,921,369.95

Liabilities

Capital	$2,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,357,907.91
Circulation	1,172,695.00
Deposits	27,140,767.04
	$31,921,369.95

Officers

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN, President
FRANK J. HEANEY, Vice-President
WILLIAM H. STRAWN, Vice-President
HENRY L. CADMUS, Assistant Cashier
WALTER B. BOICE, Assistant Cashier
RICHARD H. HIGGINS, Vice-President
BERT L. HASKINS, Cashier
NORBORNE P. GATLING, Assistant Cashier
HENRY C. HOOLEY, Assistant Cashier
GEORGE M. HARD, Chairman

[No. 733.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$117,688,618.55
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		308.63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		375,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		16,715,301.67
Stock of Federal reserve bank, (...) all other stocks, ($837,352.48)		837,352.48
Banking house		2,500,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		4,419,435.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		4,520,033.54
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		1,490,698.73
Checks and other cash items		280,465.76
Notes of other national banks		25,635,385.42
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		704,410.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		1,398.17
Specie	$21,203,635.00	
Legal-tender notes	3,986,475.00	
		25,190,310.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		410,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		562,000.00
Interest accrued		453,942.74
Total		$210,004,660.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,844,700.57
Reserved for taxes		78,428.78
National bank notes outstanding		3,494,400.00
Due to other national banks	$31,057,306.43	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	15,526,276.93	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	13,857,289.98	
Dividends unpaid	200,792.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	45,450,777.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	850,000.00	
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	7,000.00	
Certified checks	191,663.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding	88,678.98	
United States deposits	25,000.00	
Acceptances, letters of credit	8,116.50	
Total	$134,212,347.20	
State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.		

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1914.
M. H. EWER, Cashier.
WM. E. DOUGLAS, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES SCRIBNER, THOS. F. VIETOR, JOHN C. McKEON, } Directors.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$90,150,898.18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,668.26
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,550,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		467,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		155,672.02
All other stocks		183,969.89
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,627,806.98
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		3,723,503.42
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		2,363,337.80
Checks and other cash items		291,196.59
Notes of other national banks		8,799,365.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		300,000.00
Specie	$19,250,268.20	
Legal tender notes	2,021,000.00	
		21,271,268.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		177,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		194,489.00
Total		$134,212,347.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,844,700.57
Reserved for taxes		78,428.78
National bank notes outstanding		3,494,400.00
Due to other national banks	$31,057,306.43	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	15,526,276.93	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	13,857,289.98	
Dividends unpaid	200,792.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	45,450,777.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	850,000.00	
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	7,000.00	
Certified checks	191,663.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding	88,678.98	
United States deposits	25,000.00	
Acceptances, letters of credit	8,116.50	
		111,294,820.90
Total		$134,212,347.20
State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.		

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1914.
M. H. EWER, Cashier.
WM. E. DOUGLAS, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES SCRIBNER, THOS. F. VIETOR, JOHN C. McKEON, } Directors.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 30th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,964,251.67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,936.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,950,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		76,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		40,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		44,200.51
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		1,799,948.90
All other stocks		76,795.00
Banking house		995,257.34
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,283,489.32
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		394,241.96
Checks and other cash items		66,315.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,442,857.88
Notes of other national banks		20,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		446.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		2,762.50
Specie	$6,226,446.55	
Legal-tender notes	765,000.00	
		6,991,446.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		97,500.00
Total		$34,497,004.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		597,747.08
National banknotes outstanding		10,217.80
Due to other national banks	$5,522,068.91	1,879,400.00
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,584,816.91	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	8,522,669.75	
Dividends unpaid	80,585.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	10,099,180.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	643,176.52	
Certified checks	693,857.48	
Cashier's checks outstanding	260,244.58	
United States deposits	103,010.06	
		28,509,589.71
Total		$34,497,004.68
State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.		

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1914.
H. D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD HOLBROOK, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, CHARLES A. BOODY, } Directors.

[No. 7,447.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,482,245.24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,706.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		25,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,500.00
Other stocks		2,700.00
Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		190,655.64
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		45,781.03
Checks and other cash items		8,505.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		426,982.69
Notes of other national banks		4,920.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		652.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$424,433.50	
Legal-tender notes	50,000.00	
		474,433.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		10,000.00
Total		$2,877,031.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits		16,177.78
National banknotes outstanding		1,640.00
Due to other national banks		195,400.00
Due to State and private banks and bankers		36,412.06
Due to trust companies		3,094.61
Dividends unpaid		5,264.05
Individual deposits subject to check		6,000.00
Demand certificates of deposit		2,024,284.21
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer		17,700.00
Certified checks		7,000.00
Cashier's checks outstanding		191,663.81
United States deposits		88,678.98
Acceptances, letters of credit		25,000.00
		8,116.50
Total		$2,877,031.80
State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.		

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1914.
FRED'K A. COLBY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
R. C. CORNER, E. R. CARHART, E. A. DE LIMA. } Directors.

You are so accustomed to having the important and interesting news of the whole world—accurately and completely covered—served to you fresh every morning, that you regard it as a matter of course, and would feel "lost" without it. Before going away order The New York Times sent to your vacation address every day. It is the only way to keep

[No. 345.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$42,467,116.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		12,817.33
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,600,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		$9,501.94
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		1,598,676.86
All other stocks		86,733.62
Customers' liability—letters of credit		976,260.00
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)	$2,505,921.12	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	749,155.16	
Checks and other cash items	171,031.03	
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,894,864.91	
Notes of other national banks	26,700.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	3,403.47	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	9,314,924.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,927,722.00	
		19,593,721.69
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		80,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		218,000.00
		$66,606,818.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		468,648.02
Reserved for taxes		35,627.02
National bank notes outstanding		1,562,400.00
Letters of credit		1,061,518.70
Due to other national banks	$15,740,417.86	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	3,682,220.20	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	6,209,419.03	
Dividends unpaid	80,394.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	29,149,034.28	
Demand certificates of deposit	$35,425.62	
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	400,000.00	
Certified checks	355,126.85	
Cashier's checks outstanding	525,566.75	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
		56,478,624.68
		$66,606,818.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I HARRY E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of July, 1914.
JOHN M. HART, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
M. C. BELDING, JR., D. W. WHITMORE, WILLIAM SKINNER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$80,810,447.32
Overdrafts		3,178.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		150,000.00
Banking house		3,603,585.07
Due from other national banks		5,343,000.00
Due from State banks and bankers		2,839,976.99
Checks and other cash items		2,439,453.33
Exchanges for Clearing House		419,842.40
Notes of other national banks		16,051,219.73
Nickels and pennies		100,975.00
Specie		21,899,600.00
Legal tender notes		4,146,646.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. fund)		153,000.00
Total		$138,018,268.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,054,767.14
National bank notes outstanding		50,000.00
Dividends unpaid		1,389.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$30,522,973.85	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,628.97	
Certified checks	11,192,303.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,287,790.86	
		45,007,696.68
Due to other national banks	$32,775,809.54	
Due to State banks and bankers	13,336,845.33	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	28,561,156.54	
		74,673,811.41
United States deposits		120,634.33
U. S. bonds borrowed		110,000.00
Total		$138,018,268.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1914.
W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD, J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWIN G. MERRILL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.: Public securities, market value		$37,620.00
Private securities, market value		108,280.00
Real estate owned		110,500.00
Mortgages owned		3,283.87
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		28,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,857,402.92
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,916,229.79
Overdrafts		28.67
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$409,018.38	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	752,267.29	
		1,161,282.67
Specie		2,488,301.46
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		280,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$724,241.96	
Other cash items	113,402.49	
		837,644.45
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		6,000.00
Total		$14,804,513.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	570,091.09	
		1,070,091.09
Surplus on book values	$1,084,091.09	
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$572,747.39	
Deposits by the State of New York	199,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	114,533.52	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	10,002,813.86	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,995,991.68	
Demand certificates of deposit	31,829.67	
Cashiers' checks outstanding	70,307.33	
Certified checks	154,177.83	
Unpaid dividends	15,012.50	
Extend total deposits		13,165,112.78
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes	$10,629.56	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	10,185.40	
Estimated unearned discounts	48,500.00	
		69,314.96
Total		$14,804,513.83

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $108,312.61,) market value		$102,813.75
Private securities, (book value, $305,818.51,) market value		311,987.50
Real estate owned		507,920.97
Mortgages owned		900.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		223,685.97
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,856,071.71
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,752,750.55
Overdrafts		754.67
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$312,637.37	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	76,726.15	
		389,363.52
Specie		607,204.47
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		232,537.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$99,699.18	
Other cash items	18,797.58	
		118,496.76
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		15,716.55
Total		$8,128,158.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	261,023.23	
		461,023.23
Surplus on book values	$482,748.00	
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	219,780.74	
Deposits by the State of New York	75,560.96	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,119.02	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	15,549.28	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	6,813,280.54	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	84,726.96	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	281,585.63	
Demand certificates of deposit	41,000.00	
Other certificates of deposit	153,584.40	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	18,344.17	
Certified checks	67,088.98	
Unpaid dividends	14,090.00	
Total deposits		7,283,960.66
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$190,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	6,823.94	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	9,605.49	
Estimated unearned discounts	27,345.00	
		233,774.43
Total		$8,128,158.32

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $340,000.00,) market value		$352,625.00
Private securities, (book value, $227,330.14,) market value		228,696.00
Real estate owned		108,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		110,652.60
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		340,396.25
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,213,180.70
Overdrafts		143.57
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$358,525.48	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	454,000.00	
		812,525.48
Specie		371,311.97
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		365,815.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$154,841.38	
Other cash items	39,908.16	
		194,749.54
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$3,900.00	
		3,900.00
Total		$5,296,946.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$700,000.00	
Undivided profits	103,827.06	
		803,827.06
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	$924.86	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	4,161,703.09	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,319.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,677.71	
Certified checks	88,084.89	
Unpaid dividends	20,450.00	
Extend total deposits		4,278,119.08
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c	$5,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	17,000.00	
		22,000.00
Total		$5,296,946.11

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz: Public securities, (book value, $1,000,) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $3,069,023.28,) market value		3,072,228.00
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		10,263,545.29
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,659,000.04
Overdrafts		1,526.95
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		1,220,274.50
Specie		4,464,969.61
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		1,734,199.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$8,204,847.44	
Other cash items	136,776.67	
		8,341,624.11
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		77,954.73
Total		$40,740,922.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$6,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	186,596.77	
		6,186,596.77
Surplus on book values, $8,185,955.00.		
Deposits: Due New York State savings banks	$3,715,932.86	
Deposits subject to check	14,788,340.24	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	9,163,285.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	611.52	
Cashier's checks outstanding	57,423.76	
Certified checks	5,200,976.53	
Unpaid dividends	210,962.00	
Total deposits		33,027,532.87
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserve for taxes	$24,229.55	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,563.04	
		26,792.59
Total		$40,740,922.23

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

The Philadelphia National Bank

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$37,933,552.19
Due from Banks		10,927,307.93
Exchanges

DAWES'S DUPES LOSE $160,000, IS CHARGE

Indicted Head of Bankrupt Household Products Firm Is Now in Canada.

USED MAILS TO DEFRAUD

Government Says He Took from $160 to $4,000 from Many Women on Promises of Large Returns.

Accused of having used the mails in connection with a scheme by which a number of women have been defrauded of their savings, Wilbur J. Dawes has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. He was connected with W. J. Dawes & Co. of 110 West Fortieth Street, which went into bankruptcy in April.

Assistant United States District Attorney Spence, who presented the case to the Grand Jury, said yesterday that the frauds amounted to about $160,000. Dawes has not yet been arrested. He has gone to Canada. As the offense against the postal laws is not extraditable, he can stay there without fear of arrest, and the authorities can only wait until he chooses to return.

Dawes posed as a London banker and broker with a good deal of experience in marketing securities. It is believed, however, by the Federal authorities that in reality he is a native of California, and that before he launched forth on the particular scheme, which has now got him into trouble, he was interested in the sale of a vacuum washing machine.

W. J. Dawes & Co. was the business name for a partnership formed between Dawes and Mrs. Martha Barry of 248 Audubon Avenue. It was incorporated last year under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $500,000, and it went into business as the seller of certain home products such as "Mother's Cleanser" and "Miller's Lasting Starch," concerning the merits of which no serious question has been raised. The indictment is based on the methods which Dawes employed to induce persons, especially women of small means, to contribute to his company and the brilliancy of the promises which he held out to all who would listen to them.

His plan turned upon the fact that jobbers for household goods receive commissions of from 15 to 20 per cent. from the maker on sale and have as a rule no particular reason for pushing the sale of one brand over any other. To introduce a new article of this nature an extensive advertising campaign is necessary, and, though the profits are large, if it is successful, a very considerable sum must be risked to establish a demand. So Dawes conceived the idea of employing a number of agents who would push the goods personally.

To this, according to the Government, he added the idea of making these agents invest with the company a sum of money on the promise of receiving very large returns. They could in this way pay the company from $160 to $4,000, and would, according to the promises which the Government quotes, be thereby assured of drawing a comfortable permanent income during the life of their contracts. It worked out in this way:

For a payment of $160 the investor was to receive exclusive rights over the profits earned by Dawes's Home Products from the grocery stores in a specified district. The company, it was promised, would pay the expenses of canvassing the stores, and a commission would be paid the investor on every case of goods thereafter sold in his territory during the life of the contract, which was generally three years. It was at first promised, the Government says, that the original purchase money would be returned to the investor within thirty days, and that he would get $1 a month profit from each of the stores which had been reserved for him, but later the length of time within which the original investment was to be returned was extended to 60, to 90, and then to 120 days. Before there was an opportunity for any further extension the company went into bankruptcy.

In the case of those who were willing to put $4,000 into the business, the Government alleges, an undertaking was given that $1,000 should be returned as soon as the company had found another purchaser of a $4,000 contract. It is admitted that at first some of the $160 investors received their money back at the end of the thirty days mentioned in the contract.

The make the enterprise still more seductive, Post Office Inspector Swain said yesterday, Dawes, while his plan was still working, was in the habit of giving dinners to investors and those who had money which they might be induced to intrust to his company. They were impressed by the style in which things were done, and heard much about the ease with which a small sum could be made to provide a comfortable income without much work. Dawes at this period had office expenses of $1,000 a week to meet, and was living in an extravagant style, the money for which, it is alleged, was derived from his scheme. Many of the women who put money into the company have not lost faith in it and are talking of reorganizing it.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Union Services, 123 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor.
Sermon at 11 A. M. Sunday by Rev. GEORGE C. FETTER.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL, BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Dr. MILTON G. EVANS will preach 11 and 8 Sunday.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 31st St.
Rev. ERNEST RISLEY EATON Asst. Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—Communion Service. "Does the Death of Jesus Mean Much to Modern Men?"
8 P. M.—"In the Making of a Man."
Union Bible Class at 9:45.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison preaches, 11 A. M., "An Old Disciple."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Cent. Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Cent. Park West and 68th St.
Third Church, 128th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.
Sunday evening Service, 8 P. M., at First Church only.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Dr. J. L. GORDON of Winnipeg will preach at 11 A. M. "The Seven Wonders of the World." 8 P. M. "Wrecked Homes—Who's to Blame?" Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Rev. AMON F. SANDERSON, B. D., Acting Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. Subject: "Christ's Message to This Generation." Strangers welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St.
WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV. M. E. CHURCH, Cor. 60th St.,
Rev. Charles L. Mead, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, M. A. Song service on steps of church at 7:30 P. M., led by the Epworth League. Strangers welcome.

New Thought.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Rev. W. John Murray, Speaker, Sunday, 11. Laurel Room, Hotel Astor. Subject: "Self-Preservation."

HAPPINESS TALKS, Wednesdays at 8.—Mrs. MARGARET CUTTING IVES, 60 West 10th St. No charge.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 57th St. bet. B'way and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Rev. JOHN McNEIL, the celebrated Scotch Preacher, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dr. GEORGE F. PENTECOST preaches Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. at WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. at 105th St.
Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preacher.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. JOHN TIMOTHY STONE, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., will conduct both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. John R. Mackay, Ph. D., D. D., Minister.
Rev. Chas. N. Van Houten, LL. B., Asst. Minister.
11 A. M., Mr. Van Houten. "The Pillar of Cloud and Fire."
7 P. M., Open Air Meeting, Riverside Drive and 155th St.
8 P. M., Mr. Van Houten, "The Message We Bring."
8 P. M., Wednesday, Midweek Service.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave., 11th to 12th St.
REV. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. 11, Mr. Harold C. Jaquith. 8, Service on Church Lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
REV. SAMUEL C. HODGE preaches at 11 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Corner West 141st St.
Thomas W. Smith, D. D., 11 and 8 o'clock.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, Ministers. {FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., President of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach at the 11 o'clock service.
Noon Service every weekday (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. David M. Steele.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. David M. Steele.
Daily, 7:30 A. M., The Communion.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Services, 11 A. M., Rev. B. D. Chambers, Preacher; 8 P. M., Rev. R. S. Brown, Preacher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.
Low Masses, 7:30, 9; High Mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Services.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Stanley M. Cleveland.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27th.—Service demain, 10:30, Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICE 11 A. M.
Full Choir Present. Seats Free.
Preacher July 5.
REV. SAMUEL McCONNELL, D. D.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St.—Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.—8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. L. Caswell.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av., 10th St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 10-11 A. M. Rev. Charles W. Naumann. Church Open Every Day.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29TH. Dr. GEORGE C. HOUGHTON, Rector. Communions: 7, 8. Choral Celebration and Sermon, 10:30. Evensong, 4 o'clock.

Reformed.

MADISON AVE. REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 57th St. 11 A. M., HUGH BLACK.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, Rev. Henry Kilmer Hotaling will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"National Prosperity." 8 P. M.—"The Stairway."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. John H. Wyckoff, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "The Anglo-Saxon in India."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 50th & Columbus Circle.

Unitarian.

Union Services of the Unitarian Churches of Greater New York at Church of the Messiah, 34th St. and Park Av., 11 A. M. Rev. EARL MORSE WILBUR, D. D., of Berkeley., Cal., will preach. Public cordially invited.

Other Services.

COSMOLOGICAL MEETINGS are held at 600 West 181st St. every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Music. All welcome. Dr. Rivero.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., preaching by Rev. HAROLD L. STEPHENS, Evangelist.

TENT EVANGEL, W. 124th, near Morningside Av.—Sunday, 4 P. M., Rev. John MacNeill, (the Scottish Spurgeon.) At 8 P. M., (to be announced.) Mon., 8 P. M., Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman. Tues., Rev. Chas. L. Mead. Wed. to Sat., Rev. John MacNeill.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th.
SWAMI BODHANANDA—"In the House of Death"—8 P. M.

HALL TO RENT for religious meetings, societies, &c.; beautifully decorated; piano, electric exhaust fan. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., between Henry and Hicks Sts.—11 A. M. Sunday, Rev. William Lawrence Tenney, D. D., the Associate Pastor, preaches upon "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" No evening service.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:38|Sun sets..7:34|Moon sets..1:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:36	4:55	10:33	11:30
Governors Island	4:40	5:12	11:00	12:00
Hell Gate	6:30	7:02	12:40	1:40

Arrived—Friday, July 3.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool, June 27.
SS Adriatic, Liverpool, June 28.
SS Carpathia, Naples, June 19.
SS Manhattan, Antwerp, June 29.
SS Boveric, Algiers, June 15.
SS Maracaibo, Mayaguez, June 20.
SS Tamaha, Middlesborough, June 18.
SS Edda, Manzanillo, June 26.
SS El Valle, Galveston, June 27.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, June 30.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, June 30.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, July 2.
SS Alamo, Key West, July 1.
SS Vauban, Barbados, June 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Vaterland	Hamburg	June 27
Lorraine	Havre	June 27
Galileo	Hull	June 18
St. Paul	Southampton	June 27
Oranje Nassau	Haiti	June 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Antonio Lopez	Havana	June 30
Seguranca	Havana	June 30
Mexico	Havre	June 22
Buramacca	Puerto Barnes	June 25
Lucia	Palermo	June 30
Furnassos	Lisbon	June 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 5
Estavin	Hamburg	June 20
Themistocles	Patras	June 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 2

DUE MONDAY.

George Washington	Bremen	June 27
Columbia	Glasgow	June 26
Niagara	Havre	June 24
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	June 27
Vaderland	Antwerp	June 27
Minnehaha	London	June 27
Moltke	Naples	June 24
San Juan	San Juan	July 1
Kelvinhead	Montevideo	July 17
El Oriente	Galveston	July 30
Proteus	New Orleans	July 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
K. Albert, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Kaiser Franz Josef I., Azores	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Banan, Bocas del Toro	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Comeric, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
San Francisco, Montevideo	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	8:00 A.M.
Bremen, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Dwinsk, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Ancona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Campania, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Oruba, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Tampico	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Friday.

SAIL MONDAY.

Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Vaterland, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*K. Wilhelm, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Tapajos, Rio Janiero	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Germania, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	——	1:00 A.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Progreso, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 3.

SS Vaterland, Hamburg to New York, was 670 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 4th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Canada, Marseilles to New York, was 1,102 miles E. at 8:15 A. M.; due 7th, forenoon. Fabre Line.
SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,400 miles E. at 12:10 A. M.; due 7th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS St. Paul, Southampton to New York, was 594 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 4th, afternoon. American Line.
SS Niagara, Havre to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 8:15 A. M.; due 6th, afternoon. French Line.
SS Moltke, Naples to New York, was 1,038 miles E. at noon; due 6th, afternoon, Hamburg-American Line.
SS Galileo, Hull to New York, was 390 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 4th, forenoon. Wilson Line.
SS Mexico, Havre to New York, was 600 miles E. at 2 A. M.; due 5th, forenoon. French Line.
SS Helios, Rotterdam to New York, was 175 miles E. at 8 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 175 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 10 miles N. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 86 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 1,015 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 70 miles S. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Imperator, at Southampton, July 3.
SS Philadelphia, at Plymouth, July 3.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, July 3.
SS Indradeo, at Port Said, July 3.
SS Germanician, at Marseilles, July 3.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, July 3.
SS Royal Prince, at Kobe, July 2.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, at Amsterdam, July 2.
SS Czar, at Rotterdam, July 3.
SS Athinai, at Palermo, June 27.
SS Martha Washington, at Naples, June 30.
SS Sant' Anna, at Marseilles, July 2.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Queenstown, July 3.
SS Buffalo, from Hull, July 2.
SS Ultonia, from Messina, July 2.
SS Carolina F. de Perez, from Barcelona, June 29.
SS Griflamme, from Rouen, June 30.
SS Keyingham, from Rosario, July 1.
SS Muncaster Castle, from Kobe, July 1.
SS Bonifacio, from Para, July 2.
SS Zinal, from Santos, July 2.
SS Roma, from Marseilles, July 2.
SS Taormina, from Naples, June 30.

Passed.

SS Marengo, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. July 9, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. July 6, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm and SS Vaterland, and at 5 P. M. July 10, SS George Washington and SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.
France—Close at 5 P. M. July 9, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. July 9, SS Carpathia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. July 10, SS Vaderland.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 11, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. July 9, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 30, SS Phineas.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. July 6, SS Potsdam, and at 5 P. M. July 13, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 14, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 14, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. July 7, SS Verona, and at 11:30 A. M. July 15, SS Moltke.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....July 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria.....July 6
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzo Maru...July 9
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....July 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....July 13

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 10; Hongkong, July 10; Shanghai, June 12, and Yokohama, June 22—which arrived per steamer Asia, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 1, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 6.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

MILL DIVIDEND TO WORKERS.

600 Bourne Employes Get 3 Per Cent. on Pay, or $40,000.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 3.—The Bourne Mills paid today to its employes the dividend on wages of 3 per cent. usually termed a profit-sharing dividend. The workers receiving it had been in steady employment from Dec. 1, 1913, to June 6, 1914, inclusive, and numbered about 600. Each received approximately three-quarters of one week's pay. The total amount paid was nearly $40,000.

It was the forty-ninth semi-annual dividend of its kind. The employes have received it every six months, just before the Fourth of July and just before Christmas, with only one omission—in 1904, when a strike intervened. The Directors have voted to continue the dividend another six months.

EXCURSIONS

Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
UP THE HUDSON
Sundays to Poughkeepsie
JULY 4th to NEWBURGH
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie on Sunday. (JULY 4TH NEWBURGH ONLY.) No landing. Return, due N. Y., Sunday, 6 P. M.; July 4th, 5:30 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Steamer RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
JULY 4th; ALSO SUNDAYS
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y., 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, July 4, $1.50; Sunday, $1.00. Children half fare.
These excursions under management of
FALL RIVER LINE
Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions

4th of July Outings

On Great Swift Day Line Steamers
Hendrick Hudson
AND
Washington Irving
TO KINGSTON POINT
(the foot of the Catskills)
AND RETURN
Also West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie Excursions.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.
4TH OF JULY AFTERNOON TRIP TO WEST POINT on Str. MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., returning by boat or rail, $1.10.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.
Tel. 4141 Spring.

JULY 4TH AT THE SEASHORE

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Long Island Railroad trains leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station,) 7th Av. and 33d St., 8:40, 9:25, 10:02, 10:32, 11:00, 11:32, 12:00 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:32, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:04, 7:32, 8:00, 8:30 P. M. Trains leave Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, at frequent intervals throughout the day.
LONG BEACH.
Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station,) 5:56, 6:50, 7:48, 8:36, 9:30, 10:19, 11:05 A. M., 12:40, 1:10, 1:51, 2:06, 2:40, 3:00, 4:03, 5:00, 5:30, 5:54, 6:24, 8:08.
Leave Brooklyn (Flatbush Av.,) 5:57, 6:49, 7:40, 8:38, 9:35, 10:20, 11:09 A. M., 12:40, 1:18, 1:50, 2:10, 2:39, 3:00, 4:03 5:00, 5:29, 5:54, 6:13, 8:12 P. M.

A BAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
ZERO COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
New Jersey Central
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8:50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m., Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
To-morrow also Wednesday, July 8
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m., Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Block Island R. I. $1.50

JULY 4TH and EVERY SUNDAY
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:48 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.) and Long Island R. R. Stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe Service on steamer.

BRIDGEPORT $1.00

July 4th & Every Sunday
STR. "MONTAUK"
A delightful Sail—120 Miles—on
LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leaving New York, Pr. ft. 131st St., N.R., 9:15 A.M.
" West 23d St. and North River, 9:45 A.M.
" Pier 3, E. R., nr. ft. Wall St., 10:15 A.M.
" Recreation Pier, E. 24th St., 10:45 A.M.
Lv. Bridgeport 5 P. M. Music. Cafe and Restaurant.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M. for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

4th OF JULY & SUNDAYS
UP THE SOUND
SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD
Steamer "Sagamore" will leave Pier 8, E. R., N. Y., (near Hanover Sq. "L" Sta.), 9:30; Pier foot 34th St., E. R. 9:50 A. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

CANADIAN TOUR
NIAGARA FALLS, 1000 ISLANDS
St. Lawrence River, Lakes Champlain and George, Hudson River.
6-Day Tour, $27.75 and up.
8-Day Tour, $43.25 and up.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point
Steamer Mary Powell
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. Robert Fulton, $1.00, or by rail, $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Isle; Lv. ft. West 42d St., Weekdays & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. 40 Miles; 3 Hours; Music; Lecturer. Tel. 6441 Gramercy.

VACATION Tours and Cruises. Send for 80 page booklet, mailed free. Marston Tours, 1265 Broadway, N. Y. City.

"RENSSELAER"
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 5TH
Up the Hudson
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany, Troy
Poughkeepsie and Return . . . $1.00
Pier 32, N. R. (Foot Canal St.)..... 8:45 A. M.
West 132d St. Pier..... 9:15 A. M.
Dinner a la carte. Music. Comfortable Staterooms.
PHONE, DAY AND NIGHT, 9400 SPRING.
Hudson Navigation Co.

Make This Your Trip Sunday. A Pleasant Sail; a Good Dinner; Complete Enjoyment.
"ADIRONDACK"
The Favorite "Ten o'Clock Steamer" for Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return. Large saloons, wide decks, parlors with baths. Poughkeepsie and Return $1.00
"Rain or Shine, the way to go."
PHONE, DAY OR NIGHT, SPRING 9400. HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON
A Delightful Sail
'C. W. Morse'
West Point, Highland Falls Sta. Music. Dining Service a la Carte. Observation parlors. Suites de luxe.
ROUND TRIP FARE, $1.00
Pier 32, N. R. (ft. Canal St.). 9:30 A.M.
W. 132d St. Pier..... 10:15 A.M.
Returning, due at Pier 32, N.R. 6:30 P.M.
Phone 9400 Spring. Take the luxurious Morse.

HUDSON RIVER
Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
All steamers daily, except Sunday. Ideal one-day outings. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M. Landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses, St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M. for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning in sunset and twilight.
Special 4th of July trips to Kingston Point and return, Strs. Washington Irving and Hendrick Hudson.
Steamer "MARY POWELL"
For West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings. From Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Steamer "ROBERT FULTON." $1.00, or by rail, $1.10.
On July 3d the Str. "Albany" will leave Desbrosses St., 1:40; W. 42d St., 1:55; W. 129th St., 2:15 P. M.; landing at Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and reaching Albany about 10:30 P. M.
Telephone: 4141 Spring.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:20 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
††11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St. Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N.R.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.

Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.
Rockaway Beach
Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
and extra IRON STEAMBOAT.
Lv. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N.R., 9:45, 10:20 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.; Rockaway, 12 M., 12:30, 5:00, 5:30 P.M. Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c. Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories, at all hotel and ticket offices, or will be mailed on request. Tel. Rector 872.

ALBANY, TROY AND THE NOR

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two More High-Class Dwellings on Upper East Side Disposed Of—Builder Buys Dyckman Apartment House Site—Plan to Remodel Stern Brothers' Old Twenty-third Street Store — Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Two more private dwellings on the upper east side, where there has been marked activity in this class of realty during the past week, were disposed of to an investor yesterday.

The property sold consists of the two five-story American basement dwellings 136 and 138 East Seventy-first Street, occupying a plot 30 by 85.5, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue. Title to the property, which is under lease for a year, is held by Frederick Winnap, the buyer being a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

On Thursday Harris & Vaughn sold the two three-story dwellings 154 and 156 East Sixty-third Street to F. J. Sterner. The Henry C. Clark residence, at 38 East Sixty-eighth Street, was also sold on the same day.

Builder Buys Dyckman Site.

A builder has purchased from Walter S. Logan of Washington a plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 250 feet south of 207th Street.

The property, which adjoins the new Dyckman Theatre, will be improved at once with a five-story apartment house.

Bronx Sales.

The Benenson Realty Company has purchased from M. Schwartzreich, 834 and 836 East 156th Street, a six-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 91, adjoining the southeast corner of Union Avenue. In part payment the Benenson Realty Company gave a one-family dwelling, on plot 50 by 224, at New Rochelle, opposite the railroad station. The same company also purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager the plot, 43.5 by 116.9, at 299 and 301 East 151st Street, between Cortlandt and Morris Avenues.

150,000 Brooklyn Mortgage.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has arranged a first mortgage loan of $150,000 covering the property of the Terminal Supply Company, consisting of two blocks in South Brooklyn. Block 1, bounded by Rapelyea, Bowne, Van Brunt, and Richard Streets, with the exception of a corner plot, 60 by 100, at the corner of Rapelyea and Richard Streets. Block 2, bounded by Bowne, Richard, Seabring, and Van Brunt Streets, with the exception of a plot, 50 by 90, at the corner of Seabring and Van Brunt Streets. This is the property formerly occupied by the plant of Henry R. Worthington, Inc., the large pump concern, and sold by them at the time of the removal of their plant to New Jersey. The Terminal Supply Company, which purchased the property at that time, has completely remodeled and improved the property, and it is now fully occupied by a large number of manufacturing and mercantile concerns.

Brooklyn Sales.

The Joel W. Hutton Company has purchased from Mrs. Anna Tosbell 44 feet on the easterly side of New Utrecht Avenue, 22 feet south of Sixty-ninth Street, with an adjoining lot in the rear, facing on Sixty-ninth Street, for immediate development.

Albert E. Parfitt, architect, has prepared plans for the purchasers for a four-story brick building, covering the two New Utrecht Avenue lots, and to cost about $25,000. The purchasers expect to commence building before Aug. 1. Charles A. Wilson negotiated the sale.

The McInerney, Klinck Realty Company sold the one-family brick building located at the southwest corner of Vanderveer Place and East Twenty-third Street, on a plot 20 by 100, with garage privilege, for the Goell Construction Company, to Herman Lullman for occupancy.

The three-story dwelling 613 Onderdonk Avenue has been sold by John Graf to Joseph Baumann for occupancy. James M. Hawley was the broker in the transaction.

Long Island City.

The Matthews Building Company has sold the following model flats on its development, Astoria, Long Island City: 375 Twelfth Avenue to Johann Nowajewski for $11,500; 353 Twelfth Avenue to Henry Wetjen for $11,500, and 371 Twelfth Avenue to Susie Harnek for $11,500.

Westchester County.

The Gedney Farm Company has sold to Justin A. Seubert a plot, 125 by 235 feet, on Sherman Avenue, adjoining the country estate of Miss Emily O. Watson a block from the new Gedney Farm Hotel. Mr. Seubert is having plans prepared for a $15,000 home, which is to be started within the next sixty days.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley President, has sold a plot, 90 by 200, on Greenacres Avenue, Greenacres, to Dr. Albert R. Brown of New York City. Plans have been prepared for a $12,000 residence, to be started immediately; also a plot, 90 by 100 feet, at Greenacres to Reginald C. Knickerbocker. This plot adjoins the residence of Fred Lavis, now in course of construction.

J. C. Gleason & Son have sold the property of Katharine Rosenblatt, located at 182 Mayflower Avenue, New Rochelle, to H. Glasser of New York City, who will occupy the premises as a home. The property was held at $9,500.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist have sold for Robert D. Kent, President of the Merchants' Bank of Passaic, to Henderson & Aviland, the large, high one-story corrugated iron building known and designated on the Newark city maps as 860, 862, and 864 Summer Avenue, Newark, being the northwest corner of Erie Railroad and Summer Avenue. The plot has a frontage of 100 feet along the Erie Railroad and faces 70 feet front on Summer Avenue.

The Mountain Lakes Company has sold at Mountain Lakes to J. Edward Young, Jr., a stucco dwelling situated at Tower Hill Road; to Rowland W. Phillips, a home of English architecture situated on the Boulevard extending to Mountain Lakes; to Mr. W. T. Helwege, a house situated on the hillside of Mountain Lakes, on a plot with 150 foot frontage; to K. I. Bates, a house situated on the Plaza at Briar Cliff and Glen Road.

Hearing on Central Park West Subway.

Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission has consented to give a hearing to a delegation of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association on Friday, July 10, at 11 o'clock, at the rooms of the Public Service Commission, Tribune Building, in regard to the building of a subway up Central Park West to connect with the proposed subway of either Brooklyn or Seventh Avenue line at Fifty-ninth Street.

Plan to Remodel Stern Brothers' Old Store.

A syndicate represented by Albert B. Ashforth has secured an option on Stern Brothers old dry goods building on Twenty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for the purpose of establishing a market similar to Covent Garden in London for the sale of foodstuffs at a minimum price.

Plans laid out by the architects, Starrett & Van Vleck, provide for about sixty booths in the first, second, and third floors. There will also be a restaurant and a horticultural garden. About $500,000 will be spent in altering the old building.

Apartment Houses Leased.

J. B. English has leased for Henry R. Stern to Fannie Pauline Hays, for a term of years, the six-story kitchenette apartment building known as the George Elliott, 163 West Forty-eighth Street, containing sixteen apartments.

Richard Dickson and K. M. Goldner have leased for Lizzie Cahn 1,147 Tiffany Street, a five-story quadruple apartment house, for the term of five years; also for Harry Cahn and Sigmund Ernst 3,886 Third Avenue, five-story triple, with stores on grade floor, for the term of five years.

Leases.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for Antonio Palagano, for three years, the store at 1,970 Amsterdam Avenue to Antonio Stabile.

James E. Barry & Co. have leased to Felix A. Tierney for James Rahill the private dwelling 561 West 169th Street for a term of years.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store 2,082 Madison Avenue to the South American Fruit Company, the two horse stores 28 and 30 West 125th Street to the Kinney Show Company, the store 20 East 125th Street to the Sherrick Novelty Company, and to the Tokio Japanese the store 29 East 125th Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for John R. McMurray the pent house studio in the new building at 16 East Fifty-sixth Street to Mrs. C. C. Rice.

Real Estate Notes.

The Directors of the Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable July 2, to stockholders of record June 30, 1914.

The Washington Life Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, has been transferred by Robert E. Dowling's Sherman Square Realty Corporation back to the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company.

The Sherman Square Company has held the property since April, 1911, when it made the purchase subject to a mortgage of $3,900,000 at 3½ per cent., due in 1936. Prior to the Pittsburgh Life ownership the property was owned by the Washington Life Insurance Company, from which it took its name.

Joseph A. Stern was associated with M. J. McCarthy in the sale of 1,650 University Avenue, reported sold Thursday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Daniel Greenwald.

158th St, 822-828 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; two six-story tenements; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Rose Simon had on Dec. 9, 1913, or since; H. A. Gordon, attorney; adjourned to Aug. 7.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

There were no plans for new buildings or alterations involving $5,000 or more filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings. The following plans were filed in the Bronx: Leland Av, e s, 325 ft s of Lacomb Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; David Handrahan, 362 Cypress Av, owner; John Schwalbenberg, 2,190 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Stebbins Av, e s, 228 ft n of 167th St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x58; Mrs. Louise Parker, 1,184 Stebbins Av, owner; Albert E. Davis, 258 East 138th St, architect; cost, $6,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 129, w s, 25x87.6; Meyer Ellenbogen to Bella Rubin, 120 Ridge St, June 23, (mtg $25,600;) attorney, M. B. Lederman, 60 Lee Av., Brooklyn.....$100

AVENUE A, n w corner 11th St, 51.9x83; Maurice Goodman, referee, to Sylvester Popp and others, trustees, 424 Central Park West, June 23; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway.....$60,000

BROADWAY, s w corner 69th St, 113.4x109.11; Ninety-sixth Street Co. to One Hundred and Forty West Sixty-ninth Street Corporation, 140 West 69th St, July 2; attorney, Edward F. Clark, 165 Broadway....$1

LUDLOW ST, e s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 40x65.7; Sophie Levin to New York Westchester Suburban Land Co., 33 West 42d St, July 2, (mtg $24,622;) attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 181st St, 100x25; Wadsworth Building Co. to Melville H. Bearns, 95 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, (mtg $60,000;) July 30; attorneys, Pape & Keller, 258 Broadway.....$10

SAME PROPERTY; Mary C. Rafter and others, executors, to same, July 1, (mtg $60,000;) attorneys, same.....$100

WAVERLEY PLACE, s w corner of Charles St, 38.10x75, except part for Tth Av extension; Margaret M. Fritz to Mary Bunkenburg, 521 West 49th St, (mtg $54,500,) all liens, July 2; attorney, H. J. Mandell, 135 Broadway.....$1,500

WEST END AV, n e corner of 94th St, 102.2x133; Waterman Realty Co. to Mayer & Mayer, Inc., 120 West 86th St, (mtg $200,000,) July 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, same property; Mayer & Mayer to Paterno Construction Co., 214 Cathedral Parkway, (mtg $230,000,) July 2; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.$100

1ST AV, 49.6 ft n of 90th St, 24.8x75; Keilbert Construction Co. to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 106 East 64th St, July 2, (mtg $10,500;) attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$100

2D AV, w s, 24.5 ft n of 105th St, 25x80.8; Moritz Weil and others to William H. Caldwell, Jr., 111 West 123d St, June 27, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 948, e s, 40.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Moritz Hodel to Morris Z. Werling, 330 Ashford St, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,500,) all liens, June 18; attorney, A. Vogel, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

3D AV, e s, 50.9 ft s of 104th St, 24.10x—; John J. Tully Co. to Esther Horowitz, 1,181 Simpson St, July 1, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

11TH AV, s e corner of 50th St, 75.5x100; Arthur X. Geoghegan and others to John J. Danahar, 770 Washington St, July 1, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,875

SAME PROPERTY; Agnes C. Geoghegan to same, April 8; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Danahar to Columbia Realty Co., 505 5th Av, June 30, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$100

12TH ST, 58 West, s s, 324 ft e of 6th Av, 104x103.3; Allen W. Evarts to John M. Bowers, 45 East 65th St, and George E. Chisholm, Morristown, N. J., executors of Mary A. Chisholm, (mtg $12,500,) July 1; attorneys, Bowers & S., 40 Cedar St.....$100

12TH ST, s s, 75.4 ft e of 4th St, 16.7x91; Elizabeth L. Olmstead to Elizabeth Lahey, 258 West 12th St, ½ part, (mtg $16,500,) June 29.....$1

15TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.11; Isaac L. Kleban to Blauvelt Realty Co., 15 William St, (mtg $82,750,) June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

15TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.11; Sol Lent to Blauvelt Realty Co., 15 William St, (mtg $82,750,) June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

16TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.1; Leonard Weill to Marie Schanno, 237 Willis Av, (mtg $19,500,) all liens, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

39TH ST, 436 West, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Max Isenberg to Schlesinger Realty Co., 7 Stanton St, (mtg $28,300,) Nov. 27, 1912; attorney, A. Schlesinger, 7 Stanton St.....$100

72D ST, n s, 225 ft — of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Barbara Martinek to Mathilda Hlavac, 535 1st Av, Borough of Queens, (mtg $10,500,) all liens, July 3; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,500 1st Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mathilda Hlavac to Anton Martinek and Barbara, his wife, 1,353 1st Av, tenants by entirety, (mtg $10,500,) all liens, July 3; attorney, same.....$1

74TH ST, 13 and 15 West, n s, 551.6 ft e of 6th Av., 52x98.9x62x98.2; Solomon Realty Co. to Louise Engesser, 445 Ogden Av., Jersey City, all liens, June 27.....$100

86TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of Columbus Av, 60x106.10; Moyer & Moyer, Inc., to 120 West 86th St. Corporation, 527 5th Av, (mtg $292,500,) July 2; attorneys, M. L. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

87TH ST, 32 West, s s, 370 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Julius B. Fox to Julius Bacharach, 32 West 87th St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, July 1; attorneys, M. L. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

87TH ST, 128 West, s s, 274 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Henry Elbert and another, executors of Sara Gonsenheim, to Leigh S. Sturgis, 42 West 84th St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

87TH ST, s s, 108 ft w of Central Park West, 22x100.8; Lester M. Friedman, referee, to Julia G. Lyle, Tenafly, N. J., may 30; attorneys, Beekman, M. & B., 52 William St.....$30,000

91ST ST, s s, 93.4 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Solomon Realty Co. to Louise Engesser, 445 Ogden Av, Jersey City, all liens, June 27.....$100

95TH ST, 172 East, s s, 226.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.8; Louise Christman to Leo Schloss, 109 West 118th St, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway

SAME PROPERTY; Leo Schloss to B. V. Construction Co., 503 5th Av, ½ part, (mtg $10,000,) July 2; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Ida Brantman, 794 Hewitt Place, ½ part, (mtg $10,000,) July 2; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; B. V. Construction Co. and Ida Brantman to Lillian Ehler, 176 East 95th St., (mtg $10,750,) July 2; attorney, same.....$100

128TH ST, n s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Louis Lese to James A. Dunham, 755 Carroll St, Brooklyn, R. & S., (mtg $6,000,) all liens, June 24; attorney, Lemuel S. Kidmore, 69 Wall St.....$1

129TH ST, 152 and 154 West, s s, 48.9x99.11; Domain Realty Co. to Van Dorn Estate, Inc., 80 Maiden Lane, (mtg $71,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, David H. Solotaroff, 80 Maiden Lane.....$100

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Patrick H. McNulty to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, July 1, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

143D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 120x99.11; Charles Berger and others to Grand Investing Co., 49 West 23d St, June 17, (mtg $130,000).....$100

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 85 ft s of Brandt Place, 40x100; Maud Morell to Henry Pearson, 2 East 56th St, July 1, (mtg. $33,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 470.7 ft n of 196th St, 25x100; Lillian Fox to Mich'l Blank, 447 East 135th St, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BEACH AV, w s, 300 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Academy Building Co., Inc., to Bertha Wright, 523 Simpson Place, July 2, (mtg $3,500;) attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$100

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 181st St, 40x100.9x40.8x100.9; John F. Frees, referee, to Robt. Eff Corp'n, 86 Franklin St, July 2; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$16,050

BELMONT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 25x87.6; Kate Griffin to Maria D'Cristina, 636 Crescent Av, July 1; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

BRONX BOULEVARD, n w corner of 216th St, 25x50.6; Frances Daggett to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, July 1; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chambers St.....$686

BROOK AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 40.8x100.8x46.5x100.8; John W. Hynan to Agnes Ehree, to Jas. G. Wentz, 335 West End Av, June 25; attorneys, Boothby, B. & H., 42 Broadway.....$38,000

BRYANT AV, n w corner of Jennings St, 40x100; Jackson Construction Co. to Mary L. E. Johnson, Camden, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1911; attorney, Mary L. E. Johnson, Camden, N. Y.....$1

CARPENTER AV, w s, at line between Lots 1,130-1,137, map of Wakefield, 25x105, part of Lot 1,137, map of Wakefield; Conservative Realty Corporation to Albina Hlavac, 429 East 79th St, July 1, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,503, w s, 37.6x100; Jacob Lishinsky to Hannah Gersten, 163 Lenox Av, July 1, (mtg $25,900;) attorney, Samuel Gersten, 163 Lenox Av.....$100

CROTONA AV, e s, corner of 181st St, 62x102; Mungo Construction Co., Inc., to Mason's Builders Co., Inc., 391 East 149th St, July 1, (mtg $11,500;) attorney, Hy. W. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St.....$100

DECATUR AV, n w corner of 205th St, 100x60.5x100; Patrick H. McNulty to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, July 1, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

EVERGREEN AV, 1,210, e s, 40x100; Clinton Norton to Mary J. Mullis, 296 Carroll St, Brooklyn, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FINDLAY AV, w s, 515.2 ft n of 169th St, 112.6x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Edmont Realty Co., 525 East 166th St, July 1, (mtg $7,200;) attorney, E. P. Schubert, 535 East 166th St.....$1

FOX ST, e s, 52 ft s of Barretto St, 49x105; B. V. Construction Co. to John Christman, 172 West 95th St, May 2, (mtg $39,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GARDEN ST, w s, 315.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Henry C. Crofoot to Vertrees R. Edwards, Nashville, Tenn., June 29; attorney, Evelyn Aldrich, 775 Garden St.....$1

GRAND AV, w s, 50 s of 184th St, 50x90; Marie Nixon to Charles E. Nessle, 2,304 Grand Av, July 2, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Louis Parker, 1,184 Stebbins Av, owner; Albert E. Davis, 258 East 138th St, architect; cost, $6,500.

HOE AV, e s, 204.1 ft s of Home St, 37.6x100; Charlotte Horn to John Stubbe, 1,177 Liberty Av, Brooklyn, July 2, (mtg. $33,300;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

IRVINE ST, s s, 175 ft e of Sexton Av, 25x100; Walter Sheldon Dayton and another to Alfred L. Anderson, Closter, N. J., July 1, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, A. R. Lesinsky, 149 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred L. Anderson to Albert R. Lesinsky, 11 West 89th St, July 1, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 1 and 2, Block 56, map of Morris Park; Sylvester Hlavac to Conservative Realty Corporation, 99 Nassau St, July 1, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

LOT 84, map of Allen Estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Giuseppe Marchioli, 2,277 Holleran Av, June 25; attorney, Jonathan Holden, Pleasantville, N. Y.....$1

LOT 67, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Ida Karger to Harry Karger, Inc., 30 West 47th St, June 30, (mtg $1,425;) attorney, Lewin & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

LOT 672 and n ½ of Lot 671, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Ida Karger to Harry Karger, Inc., 30 West 47th St, June 26, (mtg $1,125;) attorney, Lewin & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

LOT 126, same map, same to Anna A. De Gaetano, 357 East 184th St., June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOT 125, map of Joseph Husson, at Clason Point; Elizabeth Dietrich to Antoinette B. C. Hehre, 357 East 184th St, June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 264, Map Washingtonville; Nicholas Wapler to John Stahl, 674 East 240th St, April 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 11, map of Hyatt's farm; William D. Miller to John Stahl, 674 East 241st St, July 5, 1910; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chamber St.....$100

LOTS 87 and 88, map of Wilkinson Estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Donato Vignogna, 248 East 151st St, July 2; attorney, Donato Vignogna, 248 East 151st St.....$1

LOT 167, map of Pearsall Estate; Sound Realty Co. to Yetta Block, 722 3d Av, all dated June 29; attorney on all, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 310, same map; same to Rosie Herman, 1,008 Garrison Av.....$35,000

LOT 135, same map; same to Rosa Weiss, 97 Amsterdam Av.....$1

LOT 195, same map; same to Rubin Klinger, 57 Broome St.....$1

LOT 235, same map; same to Ann Duggan, 2,324 Bathgate Av.....$1

LOT 66, same map; same to Mary L. Mayer, 274 West 140th St.....$1

LOT 63, same map; same to Meyer Gladstone, 744 Fox St.....$1

LOT 131, same map; same to Brana Friedman, 747 Blake Av.....$1

LOT 132, same map; same to Harry Sado, 93 East 116th St.....$1

LOTS 198 and 272, same map; same to Clara J. Reilly, 114 West 49th St.....$1

LOT 390, same map; same to Thomas Moss, 1,330 Edwards Av.....$1

LOT 404, same map; same to William Robinson, 180 West 135th St.....$1

LOT 293, same map; same to Mary Mone, 389 3d Av.....$1

LOT 292, same map; same to Annie McCabe, 388 3d Av.....$1

LOT 134, same map; same to Frederick S. Myers, 508 West 20th St.....$1

LOT 411, same map; same to Wolf Barcham and another, 57 West 28th St.....$1

LOT 289, same map; same to Daniel J. J. Calnan, 365 West 15th St.....$1

LOTS 208, 209, 213, 214, 215, 347, 348, 381 to 383, same map; same to Benjamin Cohen, 853 Caudwell Av.....$1

LOTS 238 to 241, same map; same to Lewis Crown, 324 2d Av.....$1

LOTS 169 and 170, same map; same to Ida Haber, 47 West 112th St.....$1

LOT 55, same map; same to Mollie Heifer and another, 1,706 Bathgate Av.....$1

LOTS 39 and 40, same map; same to Edgar H. Farr and another, 321 West 46th St.....$1

LOT 235, same map; same to Frieda Rauch, 634 Fillmore St, West New York, N. J.....$1

LOTS 188 and 189, same map; same to Edwin R. Lockwood, 883 Broome St.....$1

LOTS 230 to 232, same map; same to Anna Wittekind, 1,458 Seabury Place.....$1

LOTS 369 and 370, same map; same to Matthew J. McQuillan, 380 East 173d St.....$1

LOT 402, same map; same to Samuel Niken, 639 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J.....$1

LOTS 243 and 244, same map; same to David Blum, 40 West 114th St.....$1

OAKLEY AV, e s, 271.1 ft s of Emmons Place, 23.8x93.3x22x106.3; John Stahl to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, June 25; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chambers St.....$280

POPHAM AV, w s, at n e corner of Lot 176, being part of Lots 176 and 177, map of Undercliff Terrace, 80x100; Roy Shafer to Martin J. Lyons, 1,795 Popham Av, July 1, (mtg $1,000;) attorney, F. A. Muldoon, 502 East Tremont Av.....$100

PRATT AV, e s, 1,215.2 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x112.8x50x113.10; John Brandt to Paul T. Olson, 400 Columbia Av, Union Hill, N. J., July 2; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 125 ft n of 163d St, 100x95; Carrie Lazar to Goldie Cowen, 778 Beck St, June 30, (mtg $51,000;) attorney, S. Cowen, 784 East 156th St.....$100

RIVER AV, w s, 232.5 ft n of 162d St, 53x irreg; also Cromwell Av, w s, 123.1 ft n of 162d St, 30x114.1x34.6x99.1; Wm. W. Astor to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 57.6 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x58; James McComb, executor, to Sarah E. Martin, Elmhurst, L. I., July 2; attorney, H. B. Bradbury, 141 Broadway....$4,000

TELLER AV, 1,061, w s, 20x100; Lyman W. Divine to Ellen Beck, 103 5th Av, New Brighton, S. I., April 28, (mtg $8,500;) attorneys, Kenny & E., New Brighton, S. I...$1

TOPPING AV, 1,851, w s, 20x96; William H. Kohring and others to Plough & Foo Co., July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 172.1 ft n of 171st St, 97.6x113.2 to Mill 170th x38.8x106.10; Sydney Kasnowitz to Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Av, May 15; attorney, Alfred Frankenthaler, 35 Nassau St.....$1

147TH ST, s s, 127.5 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 27.5x114; Mary T. Andaes to Sophia Bolte, 665 East 225th St, June 29, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$1

149TH ST, s e corner of Courtlandt Av, 100x106.9; Samuel E. Jacobs to Emil S. Levi, 29 West 71st St, May 29; attorneys, Bernheim & L., 35 Nassau St.....$100

150TH ST, n s, 29.3 ft e of Walton Av, 16.10x85.4x17x94.8; Grace L. K. Werdman to Margaret Mott, Mount Kisco, N. Y., Dec. 31; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Richard B. Kanski to same, April 10; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Mott to Helen B. Warrington, 66 West 93d St, April 3; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Helen B. Warrington to John B. Hardy, 153 East 150th St, June 4; attorney, same.....$1

151ST ST, n s, 350.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, July 2; attorney, B. Benenson, 407 East 153d St.....$1

175TH ST, 782 East, s s, 45x141.10x45x151.6; August Schussler to Esmeralda Allen, 400 Convent Av, June 24, (mtg $41,000;) attorney, G. F. Alexander, 315 Washington St, Brooklyn.....$1

177TH ST, s s, 88.7 ft e of Jerome Av, 75x125; Hugh Gallagher to William H. Kohring, 1,651 Topping Av, July 2, (mtg $42,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

216TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 649, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Antonio Marino to Alfred S. Brockway, 117 Church St., Richmond Hill, N. Y., July 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

220TH ST, n e corner of Barnes Av, 105x50; Albert S. Brockway to Antonio Marino, 271 East 154th St., June 29, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

232D ST, n e s, 105 ft s e of 6th St, 25x80; Roman Dambkoski to Anton Grogich, 143 West 140th St, June 6; attorney, Anton Gronich, 200 Broadway.....$100

239TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Katonah Av, 75x100; Dora M. Schrenkelsen to Ehrich Peterson, 2,254 River Av, June 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, Lot 62, map attached to deed by Scovell Hall, 23.6x93; Frieda Hart to Johanna Cohenno, 141 West 127th St, July 1, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.....$3,500

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 69th St, 100.5 x25; Charles A. O'Reilly and another to Herman Kell, 408 Tremont Av, prior mtg $21,000, due July 2, 1919, 5½ p. c. June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

EQUIPMENT agreement, car and railroad lease, general mortgage, &c.; John Carstensen and others, vendees, to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee, with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., June 1, 15 years; attorney, Albert H. Harris, Grand Central Terminal.....$5,600,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 51st St, 40x90; George W. Bond, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 19, due as per bond.....$20,000

LUDLOW ST, e s, 60 ft n of Broome St, 40x65.7; Wm. Wexler and Sophie Levin to Cortlandt Land Co. to Sophie Levin, 119 West 71st St, July 2, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, — p. c.; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St.....$6,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 49th St, 79.6x —; George L. Sanborn to Jewett W. Lowe, Tamworth, N. H., prior mtg $760,000, due as per bond, July 2; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.....$5,000

WATTS ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of Sammel St, 24.6x1¼ block; Patrick McInerney to East Brooklyn Savings and Loan Association, 1,012 Gates Av, Brooklyn, installments, 6 p. c., June 30; attorney, W. L. Durack, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.....$6,500

WEST END AV, n e corner of 84th St, 102.2x 133; Mayer & Mayer, Inc., to 120 West 86th Street Corporation, 527 5th Av, July 2, prior mtg $675,000, due Nov. 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$30,000

3D AV, e s, 50.9 ft s of 104th St, 24.10x—; Esther Horowitz to John J. Tully Co., 391 East 149th St, June 19, due Nov. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,200

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, July 2, 5 years; attorney, same.....$2,500

FOREST PL, e s, 152.6 ft s of 163d St, 18.9x 95; Aurelie Schickow to Oswald Schlockow, 1,162 Pacific St. Brooklyn, June 18, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Oswald Schlockow, 1,162 Pacific St, Brooklyn.....$600

HOE AV, 1,501, w s, 25x100; Mary J. Crane to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

HOLLERS AV, n s, 25 ft w of Merritt Av, 20x100; Giuseppe Marchioli to Calvin Le G. Washburn, Chappaqua, N. Y., June 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jonathan Holden, Pleasantville, N. Y.....$500

SAME PROPERTY; Same to Westchester Mortgage Co., Pleasantville, N. Y., prior mtg $500, June 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$700

JACKSON AV, 885, w s, 19.9x75; William Schilling to Sophie M. Berman, 439 East 86th St, July 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

KELLY ST, 1,013, w s, 25x100; Keilbert Construction Co. to Mary E. Bellinger, 815 West 179th St, prior mtg $19,000, July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Adams, 133 St. Nicholas Av.....$3,000

LOT 550, Map Gleason Property; John Rohrbach to George Busch, 164 Amsterdam Av, July 1, 5 years; attorney, Chas. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$5,000

LOT 279, Map Schieffelin Estate; Giuseppe Varanelli to Eliz. K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, June 2, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$3,200

LOT 14, map of Bowne property; Baisley & Watson Co., Inc., to Helen Arnow, n e corner of City Island Av and Belden Lane, July 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 996 East 180th St.....$600

LOT 39, map of Pearsall estate; Edgar H. Farr and another to Sound Realty Co, 128 Broadway, June 29, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.$1,800

LOTS 240 and 241, same map; Lewis Crown to same, all, 5 years, 4½ p. c.....$510

LOT 255, same map; Anna Duggan to same.....$420

LOT 66, same map; Mary L. Mayer to same.....$525

LOTS 188 and 189, same map; E. R. Lockwood to same.....$840

LOT 402, same map; Sam Nilsen to same.$300

LOTS 238 and 239, same map; Lewis Crown to same.....$780

LOT 85, same map; Mollie Hefler and another to same.....$700

LOT 380, same map; Rosa Weiss to same.....$1,470

LOT 389, same map; D. J. Calnan to same.....$367

LOT 131, same map; Brana Friedman to same.....$507

LOT 132, same map; Harry Sado to same.....$507

LOT 198, same map; Clara J. Reilly to same.....$490

LOT 272, same map; Clara J. Reilly to same.....$1,015

LOTS 169 and 170, same map; Ida Haber to same.....$2,170

LOT 235, same map; Fried Rauch to same.....$665

LOT 404, same map; William Robinson to same.....$280

LOT 191, same map; R. Klinger to same.$525

LOT

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Pressure is relatively high over the Atlantic States, the Great Lakes region, and the Ohio Valley, and low over the Rocky Mountain region and the Southwest. This distribution has resulted in showers and thunder showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and the South Rocky Mountain region. In other parts of the country the weather remains fair.

Temperatures are above the seasonal average in the Northwest and generally near or below it elsewhere.

Except for scattered thunder showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, and the southern Rocky Mountain region, the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday throughout the country.

Temperature will rise Saturday and Sunday in the North Atlantic States and change little elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate east; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate and variable.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; rising temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; rising temperature; light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	72	61	4 P. M.	81	59
6 A. M.	75	60	6 P. M.	74	58
9 A. M.	79	59	9 P. M.	69	59
12 M.	86	60	11 P. M.	69	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 12:02 A. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 5 P. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:40—23 W. 8 St.; Thomas Conroy.	Not given
3:15—1 E. 112 St.; not given	Not given
3:45—416 E. 79 St.; not given	Not given
5:20—242 W. 43 St.; Henrietta Rothoeter.	$50
9:45—124 Hudson St.; Asbury Lester.	Slight
10:45—438 W. 26 St.; James Freely	Slight
11:05—199 E. 3 St.; Harry Dotcher	Slight
1:15—895 E. 172 St.; Geo. Finger	Slight
2:30—330 E. 100 St.; Sam'l Atlas	Slight
4:20—Harlem River Bridge; Bridge Dept.	Slight
6:05—868 Hudson St.; Sam'l Goldsmith	Slight
6:25—69 Jackson St.; M. Sobel	Slight
8:45—249 W. 50 St.; A. Fitzgerald	Slight
10:50—41 W. 17 St.; H. Ensler	$1,000

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Capt. detailed to act as Inspectors: T. H. Murphy, 15 Insp. Dist., and F. J. Morris, 3 Insp. Dist.

Transfers: Capt. J. H. Gillen, 3 Insp. Dist., to 143; Sergts. John McGrath, 147 to 167; from prects. indicated to 28: J. A. Foley, 10; M. J. Kenny, 13; Jos. Courtenay, 81; N. J. Merrill, 174 to 4 Insp. Dist; Patrol. M. F. McDermott, 68, assigned to clerical duty; from prects. indicated to 79 and assigned to bicycle duty; J. A. Barry, 39; H. A. Fogarty, 43; L. W. Doerr, 63; John Bulger and J. J. McGauley, 68 to 79, and assigned bicycle duty, assignment to mounted duty discontinued; E. Tisk, 164 to 278. From prects. indicated to Traf. Div.: Div. B, Henry Dettmer, 23; W. I. Auld, 23; Div. C, W. A. Murtagh, 63; Edward Bartsch, 69; Div. D, J. Y. Lynch, 147; C. H. Waldeck, 171; Div. E, Henry Stake, 96. C. R. Glynn, 68 to 68, assignment as station house attendant continued; Max Finkelstein, 155 to 10, assigned as station house attendant; James Fitzpatrick, Comr's Office to 31; J. J. Keating, Comr's Office to 151, assignment as outpost of four discontinued. Mutual: Sergts. Stephen Minion, 6 to 153; C. S. Rafsky, 153 to 6; Patrol. I. R. Van Houten, Jr., 28 to 165; J. V. Riordan, 165 to 28.

Temporary assignments: Lts. D. J. Sheahan, 4 to 80, from July 6 to July 12; John Leonard, 5, to command 39, for 6 days; D. J. Lyons, 12, to 99, for 16 days; J. F. McDonald, 16, to 2 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; George Maxwell, 29, to School for Recruits, for 30 days; P. J. Farrell, 36, to 52, for 16 days; T. B. Hayes, 42, to 81, for 13 days; Bernard, 62, to 69, from July 2 to July 31; J. J. Callahan, 164, to C. O., duty in bookkeeper's office, for 16 days; Morris Nash, 290 to 292, from July 2 to July 30; J. J. McGirr, E. O., Stationary Bureau, to duty as Custodian at Police Headquarters, for 16 days; Sergt. Robert Watts, 25, to Traf. and Marine Div., duty investigating Prop. Patrol, for 16 days; Patrol. Edward Smith, 6, to 4 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; P. S. Fitzgibbon, 7, to 12 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; W. J. Connor, 35, to O. C. clerical duty in office of First Deputy Comm'r., for 10 days; Edward Masterore, 25, and Enrico Gandiosi, 31, to 15 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; Antonio Caravetta, 39, and J. E. Archiopoli, 143, to 2 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; G. J. Papp, 190, to 17 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; Herman Berje, 278, to Bu. of Tele., Queens, for 30 days. To C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 1, from prects. indicated, for 4 days: T. J. McAdams, 10; J. J. Paton, 19; Patrol. Thomas Byrnes, 146; J. A. Hurton, 276; Peter Thornton, 155. To Det. Bu.: J. J. Shea, 4; Morris Grossman, 35; Samuel Dribben, 143; Julius Cohen, 145; D. C. Miller, 38, and C. J. Hooker, 10 to 1 Inspection, 38; Frank C. Ward, 39, for 5 days. For 10 days from prects. indicated; John Dondero, 36; W. C. Hilderbrandt, 84; J. N. Groesmann, 146; John Giba, 63; Jas. McCarthy, 144; Louis Bong, 170; Romeo Pellegrano, 10; J. L. McCutcheon, 42; Joseph Passelano, 80; W. J. McCafferty, 81; William Prantner, 43. For 15 days from commands indicated: C. A. Hagen, 4; Nathan Fishel, 18; J. J. White, 80; J. J. Gilch, 102; F. J. Gordon, 178; W. A. Rice, 1 Dist.; J. A. Golden, 4; Alfred Smith, 85; P. S. Brennan, 39; Jacob Freudner, 61; Edward Cooper, 1 Dist. For 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, New York, prects. indicated: E. F. Gompers, 17; Henry Sommers, 25; J. J. McManus, 21; Abraham Snydecker, 156. Matrons Maria O. H. Young, 149, and Catherine M. Fitzgibbon, 153, to 270, from June 25 to Sept. 8. To Manhattan Headquarters: Act. Det. Sergts. W. J. Raftis, 2, for 15 days; R. F. Oliver and J. A. Watson, 2; Stephen Birmingham, 5; S. P. Gorman, 29, and R. A. Fennelly, 157, for 3 days; G. F. Seltenreich, conversation, &c., 2 days; J. F. Bradley, same, 2 days; Patrick Dowd, 40, same, 2 days; F. J. Healey, 42, absent from post, 3 days; A. W. Harriott, 68, same, 4 days; W. C. Mullin, 153, improper patrol, 1 day; John Stossel, 165, same, 5 days.

Reprimanded.—Patrol. A. A. O'Keefe, 7, conversation; J. J. Hawthorne, 18, smoking; H. L. Hoffman, 26, failed to have regulation baton, &c.; O. W. Halstead, 26, conversation, &c.; Otto Huth, 28, failed to be properly relieved; E. J. Pedersen, 29, lost police revolver; Matthew Solomon, 29, absent without leave; W. J. Begley, 31, absent from post; F. H. Topinka, 38, same; C. H. Vaughn, 68, improper patrol; J. F. Burkard, 156, same; J. J. Keefe, 170, same; Wm. McCracken, 68, failed to signal; M. A. Loughran, 148, failed to enforce ordinance; Owen O'Neill, 149, failed to have floors in station house in proper condition; W. P. Dorgan, 152, absent from post; J. J. Flood, 156, absent without leave; F. A. Schlegel, 171, lost official papers.

Charges Dismissed.—Patrol. J. D. Schneider, 15, absent from post; J. A. Panganin, 15, same; Albert McDonnell, 28, same; C. E. Conahan, 36, absent from fixed post; G. S. Evans, 39, failed to signal; John Colway, 65, conversation; Otto Fritz, 74, improper patrol; W. F. Dougherty, 146, same.

Restored to Duty.—Capt. J. H. Gillen, 3 Insp. Dist., on July 2.

Fire Department.

Leaves (without pay).—T. F. McCoy, H. & L., 11, 62 days; Jos. F. Crowley, Eng. 37, 20 days; Peter McCullagh, Eng. 30, 12 hours; Edward Bender, Eng. 76, 48 hours; Lieut. J. P. Shannon, Eng. 30, 24 hours; J. A. White, H. & L. 4, 48 hours; J. F. Kenehan, Eng. 93, 60 hours; William Lucas, Eng. 93, 24 hours; Capt. F. J. Tissier, H. & L. 79, 12 hours; T. F. White, Eng. 76, 24 hours; Frederick Mackwirth, Eng. 55, 12 hours; E. P. Mundy, H. & L. 107, 24 hours; V. W. Hauschild, Eng. 272, 12 hours; Chief 31 Battalion H. F. Kirk, 24 hours.

Leaves of absence, without pay, granted to the following to attend the eleventh annual encampment of the U. S. War Veterans at Schenectady: F. J. Regan, Eng. 68, 4 days; J. J. Baisley, H. & L. 22, 4 days; G. J. Sammons, Eng. 13, 4 days; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22, 3 days; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227, 3 days.

Members of the uniformed force, when making inspections of magazines, upon discovering an overstorage of dynamite, should immediately have the magazine locked, take possession of the key, and retain it until the arrival of an Inspector from the Division of Combustibles, which division will be promptly notified.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The examination for license for promotion which will be held on Sept. 10 will be divided into eight groups, viz.: English, history, mathematics, geography, and elementary science, drawing and constructive work, physical training, music, and sewing.

The name of John Beveridge, 15 Audrey Avenue, Mt. Vernon, has been placed on the eligible list of teacher of tailoring in the evening elementary schools. His rating is 100.

The following eligible list of teacher of shopwork in the evening elementary schools is announced: Anton Buchbinder, Frank I. Friesberg, Sinderson, Nathaniel Israel, Harold B. R. Lichtman, Patrick H. O'Brien, Dennis J. Regan, George Rosmarin, F. Norris Scott, Henry Spurdle, Herman Stiller, Edmund P. Sullivan, George P. Weeks, William H. Cauvel, Francis I. Latham, Felix W. Bein, Matthew W. Costello, Leslie A. Messenger, Samuel Tanenbaum, Joseph H. Petille, William A. Carter, William J. Harvey, Malcolm W. Sculer, Paul C. Leinbach, Pembroke J. Nally, Charles Reich, Andrew Nolting, G. Garden Bruce, Charles W. Ledley, Pierce O. Davis.

The following eligible lists in evening high schools are made public:

ADVERTISING AND SALESMANSHIP—Benjamin Fischler, Edward T. Purcell, Charles F. Southard, Alexander Appel, Louis J. Hirsch, Guy L. Harrington.

APPLIED ELECTRICITY—Frank J. Duffy, Arthur D. Dunn, William Pondiller, Robert D. Hope, Edward Niemann, Willard B. Nelson, George W. Alder, Samuel L. Adelson, Benjamin Liebowitz, Edwin S. Oberndorf, Gilbert R. Sackman, Louis J. Gersoni, Walter A. Phelan, Emil Hohn, Asa L. Rogers, Henry Richter.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING — William S. Connell, Frederick D. Gardner, John C. Green, Mortimer Steinfels, Edward J. Brown, Abraham Markowitz, Leon Schwartz, Roderick Seidenberg, Alexander R. Weismuller, Frank Massam, Emil Ginsburger, William M. Hailey, Arthur Cumming, Harry A. Ayes, Rudolph H. Bauman, Ralph Dudley, Fred K. Ward, Fred Vollweiler, Isadore Reh, Edward J. Stork, George B. Cummings, Charles T. E. Dieterien, Louis W. Feldman, Samuel Landsman, Arthur Weindorf, Clinton P. Lovell, Edgar Salomonsky, Edward F. Fanning.

A. AND O. IRON WORK—Emanuel Trubner.

BLACKSMITHING—Ernst Schwarzkopf, John T. Robinson.

BOOKBINDING—Sarah J. Freeman.

BOOK ILLUSTRATION—George W. L. Bladen, Arthur S. Covey.

BOOKKEEPING—James J. Driscoll, J. Anthony Bassett, Louis J. Falk, S. W. Fox, William Hagan, George K. Hinds, Alfred L. Hoffman, C. C. Hughes, Arthur R. Kip, William Meehan, Irwin M. Poons, Charles E. Rogers, Morris A. Shulman, Charles A. Stewart, William Voickhausen, Benjamin Freeman, Clarence E. Cowles, Emanuel M. Edelson, William R. Haywood, Thomas F. Healy, Frank B. Kerr, Berthold Lipschutz, Leon A. Merrill, Charles W. Townsend, Michael Walsh, Nathaniel Altholz, Arthur P. Baldwin, Arthur E. Book, Harry Cohen, Arthur Downing, Archie W. Dunham, Herman M. Elkan, Joseph G. Furey, Louis Cross, John E. Hewitt, Charles H. Marsh, James W. Martin, Martin Mulvey, Arthur Nathan, David M. Palley, William A. Rose, David H. Sunbon, Alfred Sommerfield, Reuben Weinstein, Julius L. Wolff, Frank L. Bickmore, Henry D. Katz, John L. Lotsch, Robert L. Massonneau, Jr., Thomas Morris, Albert Link, Adolph Bergstein, Frederic M. Booth, Samuel Cohen, Charles De Goll, Abraham B. Greenberg, Edward J. Quinn, Nathaniel Robinson, Jacob Rubenstein, Sidney C. Schoenlank S. R. Schwartz, Samuel Shapiro, Samuel B. Solomon, Harris Kanwit, I. I. Barnett, Morris Cohen, Louis Feuerlicht, Nathaniel Flifus, Maurice Goldberg, Hugh G. Greene, Arthur H. Harris, John Linker, Michael S. Lobenthal, Isidor Meyrowitz, Meyer Parmer, Edward H. Putz, Ira B. Robbins, Henry Rosenbluth, Max Rosenhaus, Palen P. Sussman, Felix Ullmann, Norman G. Van de Water, Mark Wolff, Irving L. Woodman, Henry Levy, Edward F. Lewis, Jacob Schapiro, John C. Welsh, Lester W. Friedman, James L. Tobin, Nathan Leibovitz, Charles M. Van Houten, Howard M. Tracy, Robert H. Brown, Carl P. Zimmerer, Henry I Gross, Alfred E. Loveland, Louis I. Berall, Arthur T. Gardner, Louis Goldberger, Nathaniel H. Lambert, Prior Sinclair, Brooks S. Pendergrass, Max Fink, Maurice A. Garfinkel, Louis Tanz, Maximilian L. Seldman, Joseph H. Iskowitz, Henry H. Beidleman.

BOOKKEEPING.—Women's List—Nathalia Boniface, Carrie Flaglow, Margaret F. Gallagher, Alice M. Gardsden, Agnes M. Loughran, Mary E. McMahon, Henrietta M. Marshall, Mary H. Mullins, Edith F. O'Neill, Emma F. O'Neill, Mary J. O'Raw, Isabel F. Smith, Sarah E. McGivney, Elizabeth C. Houley, Grace H. Miller, Mary M. Maguire, Anna Salzman, Evelyn L. Sargent, Margaret G. Fay, Sarah V. Cook, Myrtle C. Heywood, Ella A. Holmes, Lucille R. Hunt, Florence McGill, Josephine F. McCarthy, Rose L. Salmowitz, Helen E. Lally, Ida Flatow, Sarah Goldberger, Frances S. Swick, Mrs. Helen Patrick, Anna F. Guilfoy, Mary I. McDonald, Regina C. M. Burke, Katherine Bauer, Emily Sachs, Amanda Langdon, Gratia Goller, and Fannie A. Morrissey.

CABINET MAKING.—John Messenger, Jr., Edward F. Murphy, Walter D. Wood, Charles A. Vogt, George C. Wigle, and George Cluse.

CARPENTRY.—James McKenzie, John J. Currivan, Thomas J. Duffy, Francis Mahoney, and Edward V. Willis.

CHEMISTRY.—George H. Bärmeyer, Robert A. Bright, Louis J. Curtman, Charles H. Ellard, Benjamin G. Feinberg, Claude G. Walker, Clifford H. Coon, Charles T. Brace, Nathaniel Becker, William Breckstone, Frank A. Rexford, Frederick W. Zons, Harold A. Holly, Michael D. Sohen, Louis L. Illich, Harlow McMillen, Jacob L. Brown, Pincus Rothberg, Samuel Monash, Simon Birnbaum, Jacob A. Matlack, George W. Wilson, Alfred R. Jayson, Gustav Egloff, Alexander Lowy, Sidney Liebovitz, Reuben Steinholz, James S. King.

CHEMISTRY (Women's List.)—Fanny A. Ball, Rose L. Emelin.

COMMERCIAL DESIGN.—David Stewart.

COMMERCIAL LAW—James J. Kane, Edw. J. Kelly, Maxim Blinkrant, Edw. Klein, Charles Blaberg, Abner C. Sarpless, Charles J. Keiaher, Ernest J. Magen, Leonhard F. Fuld, James F. Carroll, and Julius L. Wolff.

COOKING—Jean L. Carothers, Emma C. Hess, Lillian M. Meeker, Alice A. Smith, Helen M. Story, Daisy B. Angell, Mary A. O'Brien, Beatrice Marter, Elizabeth M. Hess, Mabel Stone, Florence T. Latham, Eileen M. Lyons, Helen L. Curtis, Mary A. Lynch, Rose Shea, Rosemary Stout, Emma L. Rowe, Matilda L. Gibbs, and Mrs. Ansia Levitas.

COSTUME DESIGN—Ethel H. Traphagen, Lena M. Rutgers, Florence E. Norton, Annie F. Gormly, and Caroline Latzke.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARRETT, MINNIE E. (Aug. 22, 1913;) net estate, $28,202; $48 E. 152 St., $16,500; one-half int. in lots in Scarsdale and Eastchester, N. Y., $600; bank, $135; jewelry and silverware, $823; stock, $10,336; 87 shares U. S. Steel pr., 42 Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf.

KRAJEWSKI, THOMAS F. (Nov. 28, 1913;) net estate, $24,282; notes, $4,200; deposit cert., $15; household and personal effects, $700; 150 shares Krajewski-Peasant Corp. stock, $21,005.

LANDENBERGER, CHARLES G., (Jan. 30, 1913) net estate, $554; insurance, $1,473.

SAMLER, MARY E., (Aug. 11, 1913;) net estate, $18,315; bank, $12,254; due on annuity, $33; stocks, $7,534; 55 shares Penn. R. R., 25 Am. Cotton Oil Co. com., 10 D. & H. Co., 10 E. & O. pf., 15 U. S. Steel com.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Capt. H. J. Brees, 1st Cav., aid de camp, 1st Cav. to the 7th Cav..

1st Lt. E. P. Thompson, 24 Inf., to the 15 Inf., Oct. 1.

2d Lt. F. A. Doniat, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 15 Inf., Oct. 1.

2d Lts. transferred Oct 1, as indicated after names: W. R. Weaver, 24 Inf., to 15 Inf.; W. E. Hobson, 8 to 15 Inf. These officers relieved from assignment to the regt. indicated after their names Oct, 1: Capt. A. F. Commiskey, 7 Cav., and G. S. Morvell, 8 Cav.; 1st Lt. F. P. Lahm, 7 Cav.; Capts. E. T. Conley, and W. A. McDaniel, 15 Inf., and 1st Lts. of Inf. J. D. Elliott, C. L. Sampson, J. C. Waterman, G. H. Huddleson, and E. Santschi, Jr., all of the 15; and 1st Lt. M. G. Paris, 24th, and 2d Lts. of Inf. B. A. Dixon, O. O. Ellis, A. Lee, D. H. Cowles, and W. Moore, all of the 15th; and 2d Lt. J. A. Davies, 13th Inf. They will sail for the U. S. about Oct. 15 and report for orders.

1st Lt. R. F. Maddux, C. A. C., the Phpns., Oct. 15, to the U. S. and report for orders.

Capt. G. H. Estes, 20 Inf., to West Point Mil. Acad. Dec. 1 for duty.

Orders June 25 amended to direct 1st Lt. G. M. Russell, 15 Cav., to proceed to West Point Feb. 25, 1915, instead of Aug. 24, 1914, for duty.

Capt. L. R. Dice, C. A. C., from assignment to the 182 Co., to general recruiting. He will proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for instruction for ten days, then proceed to No. 25 Third Av., N. Y. City; report to Major R. C. Croxton, Inf., for duty, relieving 1st Lt. R. P. Glassburn, C. A. C. The latter to Ft. H. G. Wright, coast defense, L. I. Sound, 1st Lt. F. A. Buell, C. A. C., to detached, July 8, and 1st Lt. R. P. Glassburn, C. A. C., from detached.

1st Lt. H. R. Weston, M. R. C., from duty in the Phpns., to the U. S.

Maj. W. H. Bertsch, 3 Inf., is detailed for service in the Q. M. C., Aug. 20, vice Maj. H. T. Ferguson, Q. M. C., relieved, to take effect Aug. 19, and assigned to the 3 Inf., which he will join on Aug. 20. Maj. Bertsch to San Francisco as asst. to Depot Q. M.

1st Lt. R. J. Binford, inf., from duty at the Utah Agr. College, Logan, Utah, Oct. 6.

1st Lt. J. M. Craig, 20 Inf., to detached, and 1st Lt. R. J. Binford, inf., from detached. Lt. Binford is assigned to the 20 Inf., July 3.

Col. G. K. McGonnigle, 1 Inf., from assignment to the 1 Inf. to gen. recruiting service at Ft. McDowell, Cal., relieving Col. W. Lassiter, who is ordered attached to the 21 Inf.

Col. R. N. Getty, 27 Inf., from assignment to that regiment to gen. recruiting service at Ft. Logan, Col., relieving Col. G. W. Van Deusen, F. A. Col. Van Deusen is attached to the 3 F. A.

Col. D. L. Howell, inf., is assigned to the 1 Inf.

Col. C. G. Treat, 3 F. A., from assignment to that regt. Aug. 1, then to this city for duty, reporting to the Chief of Staff.

Col. G. W. Van Deusen, F. A., is assigned to the 3 F. A., Aug. 2.

Transfers effective Oct. 1: Capt. C. R. Day, 5 to 7 Cav.; Capt. E. Calvert, 9 to 8 Cav.; 1st Lt. C. D. Rogers, 11 to 7 Cav.; Capt. C. B. Stone, Jr., 17 to 15 Inf.; Capt. F. W. Beck, 17 to 15 Inf.; Capt. E. M. Reeve, 23 to 15 Inf.; 1st Lt. B. E. Yount, 27 to 15 Inf.; 1st Lt. B. F. Castle, 29 to 15 Inf.; 1st Lt. R. G. Caldwell, 12 to 15 Inf.; 1st Lt. E. L. Pell, 29 to 24 Inf.; 1st Lt. E. N. Bowman, 4 to 24 Inf.; 1st Lt. R. E. Boyers, 5 to 15 Inf.; 2d Lt. O. W. Griswold, 8 to 15 Inf.; 2d Lt. S. Leonard, 27 to 15 Inf.; 2d Lt. R. H. Dunlop, 26 to 13 Inf.; 2d Lt. E. F. Reinhardt, 26 to 8 Inf., and 2d Lt. W. A. Beach, 23 to 24 Inf. Each of the officers named will sail about Oct. 5 for Manilla.

Leaves: Col. C. M. Truitt, inf., 2 mos.; 1st Lt. F. W. Pitts, 19 Inf., 2 mos.; 1st Lt. C. A. Walker, Jr., Ord. Dept., 10 days, and 1st Lt. N. W. Filley, 12 Inf., 10 days.

Navy Orders.

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, to retired list July 10.

Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, from temporary duty, Navy Dept., to Gen. Board.

Capt. H. Gibbons, to retired list June 30, and detached command of the Utah.

Capt. F. W. Kellogg, to retired list June 30, detached command of the North Carolina.

Capt. J. C. Leonard, to retired list June 30, detached command of the Virginia.

Capt. F. K. Hill, to retired list June 30, detached Army War College to home.

Capt. G. R. Evans, to retired list June 30, detached command Nebraska.

Capt. H. A. Bispham, to retired list June 30.

Commander E. Pollock, to retired list June 30, detached the Vermont.

Commander I. V. G. Gillis, to retired list June 30, detached the Michigan.

Commander R. Stone, to retired list June 30, detached the New Jersey.

Commander W. P. Fullinwider, to retired list June 30, detached the Connecticut.

Commander E. H. De Lany, to retired list June 30.

Commander G. N. Hayward, to retired list June 30.

Commander J. B. Patton, to retired list June 30, detached command of the Tennessee.

Commander Provoost Babin, to retired list June 30.

Commander W. S. Whitted, to retired list June 30.

Lt. Com. W. M. Falconer, to retired list June 30.

Lt. Com. U. S. Macy, to retired list June 30.

Lt. Com. C. R. Kear, to retired list June 30, detached command the El Cano.

Lt. Com. J. W. Schoenfeld, to retired list June 30, detached the Minnesota.

Lt. F. W. Coburn, to retired list June 30.

Lt. W. J. Moses, to retired list June 30, detached the Raleigh.

All these retirements are in accordance with the Personnel Act, Sections 6 and 9.

Paymaster C. F. Neil, from Bureau of Supplies, to Charleston, S. C., Yard.

Paymaster W. R. Bowne, Charleston Yard, to New York Yard.

Lt. Commander W. H. Standley, to the New Jersey as executive officer.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Nero at Mare Island; Marblehead at Sandiego; Tallahassee at Norfolk; Saturn at San Francisco, and Castine at Santo Domingo City.

Sailed: Proteus, Vera Cruz for Guantanamo; Mars, Vera Cruz for Puerto Mexico; Milwaukee, Seattle for Honolulu; Mayflower, New York Yard for Washington, and the Connecticut, Vera Cruz for Habana.

Brooklyn ordered placed in reserve.

North Carolina, Boston Yard, ordered to Hampton Roads.

Isla de Luzon, Brooklyn Yard, ordered to Chicago as the relief of the Dubuque, which is now assigned to duty with the Illinois Naval Militia. Upon being relieved by the Isla de Luzon, the Dubuque will proceed to the Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

K-3 and K-2, Brooklyn Yard, ordered to Narragansett Bay where they will base for the present.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

54x103, East 15th St., between B and C; stables on. Chas. Bohlen, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Throgg's Neck, Bronx, near Sound; 22 rooms, barn, 10 lots; corner Berkeley and Clarence. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ELMHURST.
NINE-ROOM IDEAL HOME. Plot 65x200. Shade trees. All improvements, including sewer. Five minutes' walk to Pennsylvania R. R. Station. Twelve minutes to New York. Brooklyn cars pass property fronting on Corona Av. Price $12,000. Same house, with thirty lots, if desired, $35,000. A good proposition for a builder. For further particulars apply at the monumental works of Joseph Bermel, at Lutheran Cemetery, Queens Borough.

House, furnished and ready for occupancy, North Shore island, on water with unobstructed view across Long Island Sound; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 10 open fireplaces, electric light, running water; 4½ acres of shaded lawn; I will be on premises to show every day this week; ask for me at the Shoreham Inn. JULIAN S. DILLON.
Shoreham Inn, Shoreham, L. I.

Long Beach, L. I.—Three of the very best lots obtainable in Block 111, Lots 14, 15, and 16; 3 blocks to Boardwalk and ocean, and 2 blocks to L. I. R. R. depot; elegant spot for Summer home; commute from Penna. Station, 94th St., 15 minutes; very cheap at $1,200 each. Write or call F. Montsko, 851 West 20th St., New York City.

$250—JAMAICA HOUSES—$230.
$250, balance as rent, buys any one of 7 new houses—7 and 9 rooms; restricted neighborhood; near schools, churches, parks, and business centre; oak floors and trim; open plumbing; up to date in every respect; $4,500-$8,500. Frank L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

For Rent.—Handsome estate at Blue Point, L. I., 5 acres; within stone's throw of Great South Bay; garage, tennis court, house, 13 rooms; 2 baths; 7 minutes' walk from station. T. F. Cousins, 375 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, or your own broker.

For sale at a sacrifice, fine plot of ground, 100x215 ft., at Lawrence, L. I., in fine residential section; get price and information, and make offer to F. W. Toleman, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FREEPORT, THE QUEEN SUBURBAN CITY.
Bargains in houses and plots; exchange considered. SEALY, Freeport, or 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Must sell my two lots at Mineola this week. Each 25x100 ft.; water, gas, electricity, sidewalks; 6 minutes' walk from station. Title guaranteed. $180; easy terms. Elliott, Room 1,005, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Fine house seven rooms; 35 minutes out; near station. Improvements; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorne Av., Floral Park, L. I.

For Sale—Must sell, sacrifice, Jamaica lots; excellent location. For particulars, reply N 149 Times.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Water front on open Sound; splendid bathing beach; protective sea wall, picturesque rocks, trees; 100 feet frontage; five minutes from Stamford; 50 minutes N. Y.; yacht, golf, and tennis clubs convenient. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av. Tel. 709 Mur. Hill.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach, golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Bound Beach and Stamford. Rent C 57 Times.

Bargain.—Dwelling, living room type, 10 rooms; plot 90x200; garden, trees; excellent location. Allen 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Westfield, N. J.—Handsome six and seven room cottages at low prices and on very easy terms; on large plots with plenty of room for chickens and vegetable garden; easy as paying rent; write for particulars. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Nature Lovers' Retreat—Bungalow on mountainside, overlooking river; established bungalow colony; commutation 13c.; open fireplace; 52-foot porch; $650. Unusual Value, 56 Times Downtown.

At Sacrifice Price.—House, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; plot 50x150; large chicken house; fruit, &c.; best street in town; price $5,900. Owner, 311 Washington Place, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Cottages and building plots at beautiful Fanwood, N. J., sold on very easy terms; if looking for a good country home, write us. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Real Opportunity.—To rent, at $35, new nine-room semi-bungalow, 5 minutes station; large plot, fine section; every improvement. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL. Furnished cottages for rent. W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Greenwich.—Five beautifully parked acres; 20 rooms, 4 baths; near Sound; ornamented sunken gardens; MacMonnies fountain, sundial, horticultural grouping, garage, stable; gardener's cottage; year-round home; price attractive; no exchange. C 58 Times.

English cottage, 9 large rooms, 3 baths; perpetual shore right; excellent bathing; 5 minutes from Stamford; price, $15,000; might rent, with option to purchase. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av. Tel. 709 Mur. Hill.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm wanted; 10 or more acres; fertile land, attractive house, good building, heat and water system; within 60 miles New York City; must be bargain. Farm, 225 Times.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

7-room brick house, $25. Phone 635 Bath Beach. Otto Singer, Kings Highway and West 8th St. Take West End L.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

388 Pearl St.—Two light lofts; low rental. E. S. Popper, 143 Franklin St.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

PRIVATE COTTAGE.—Exceptional Summer home; best residential section; five minutes' walk to beach; same distance to Edgemere Station; all modern improvements; excellent table service; special season rates. Address "Brackenridge," Atlantic Av., corner Cedar Av. Telephone 596 Far Rockaway.

BELLE HARBOR.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and bay; beautiful rooms; modern improvements; large porches; directly on Jamaica Bay; references exchanged. Phone 1698 Hammels.

EUREKA HOUSE—S. TALLEY, PROP.
CEDAR AVENUE—FAR ROCKAWAY.
Perfect home; spacious grounds; table best; boating, fishing. Refined people only. Moderate terms.

BAY SHORE, L. I.
Select boarding; rates, $15 to $20 per week. Mrs. B. NOHOWEL.

Westchester County.

COME HITHER! Cool, shady grounds, airy rooms, good board, lovely view over Hudson; convenient commutation; special rates for balance of season; bring references. 211 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. 642. Miss Rolfe.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL,
Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161.
Elevation, 400 feet; 45 min. Times Square. High-class cuisine. W. E. Robinson, manager.

New York State.

Near Utica, large rooms, lawn, grove, porches, bath, electricity; spring water; adjoining glen; pictures; Miss Faith Habberton, reference, Chadwicks, N. Y. Mrs. H. M. Foden.

IF YOU WISH a restful vacation on farm with refined people, large, airy rooms, good elevation, delicious home cooking, write to Box 166, Red Hook, N. Y.; number limited.

Pleasant View House, Dover Plains, Dutchess County.—100 acres; excellent board; modern; $8-$9. Ahrens, 32 Union Square, N. Y.

New Jersey.

MOUNTAIN LAKES.
49 Boulevard. Ideal year-round home for few guests appreciating country charms combined with city comforts; one hour from N. Y. For particulars 'phone 6130 Columbus.

SIXTH DOOR FROM BOARDWALK.
Good home table; large rooms; terms $12 up; $2.50 per day up.
151 St. Charles Place, Atlantic City.

THE NEW ENGLAND, ORANGE, N. J.
211 Lincoln Av.; refined, homelike accommodations.

New England.

Large room for two in modern, private cottage near water; excellent board; reasonable. G. Wilson, Cos Cob, Conn.

Enjoy perfect rest; cuisine Parisienne; permanent; week ends. Rosemary Cottage, Fairfield, Conn.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

67TH AV., 47, (Opposite First Presbyterian Church.)—Very desirable, cool rooms; transients and permanent; every convenience; table guests.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Desirable rooms; excellent cuisine; very convenient location; telephone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Fine rooms; parlor, dining; Summer prices; board optional. Plaza 7613.

A.—A.—MADISON AV., 210.—With board; large and small rooms; private baths; references.

A.—A.—MADISON AV., 196, (Near 34th

AERIAL RACE TODAY TO BE RECORD EVENT

Flying Boats to Compete with Landgoing Machines for First Time Here.

120 H. P. MOTOR TO BE USED

Eight Fliers Entered for Contest Over River and Bay—$2,000 in Prize Money.

Eight airmen are entered for a mixed aeroplane and flying boat race which will be held over an all-water course above the Hudson River and New York Bay this afternoon.

The race will be the first in this country in which engines have been powered above 100 horse power, and with flying boats competing with the lighter and, presumably swifter land-going machines. Airmen have been aroused to a keen interest in the race because some of the lighter monoplanes entered will carry only fifty horse power motors, while the Boland flying boat, to be piloted by Charles F. Niles, one of the contestants in THE TIMES Aerial Derby last October, will carry a motor of 120 horse power. The great range of power between these extremes marks a new advance in American aeroplane development so far as race meets are concerned.

The race will start from an imaginary line drawn between Governors Island and the Statue of Liberty. The aircraft will leave the starting line between 3 and 3:30 P. M., three being monoplanes, one a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane, and four flying boats.

The eight machines, according to the rules of the race, will proceed northward up the Hudson River, flying 500 feet out from the line of wharves at any height the aviators choose to take for considerations of safety and speed.

At Spuyten Duyvil, the northern turning point of the race, a pylon will be anchored aboard a river barge 500 feet out in the river. The aircraft will be required to turn to the left of this pylon, and then reverse their course down the Hudson River over the same route. The racers must continue on out over the bay, and through the Narrows to the yacht Sagamore, owned by Commodore J. Stewart Blackton, which will be anchored off the Atlantic Yacht Club's clubhouse at Sea Gate.

The finish line will be marked by a flag pole carrying the flag of the Aero Club of America, this pole to be placed in line with another on the pier of the Atlantic Yacht Club, carrying the yacht club's flag.

No Cutting of Corners.

The committee in charge of the race warned all contestants yesterday not to "cut corners," and to see that the rule was enforced announced that it would station an official observer at Fort Hamilton to take notes on all who might pass that way.

The contestants who have paid the entrance fee, and the machines they will fly are:

No.
1.—Albert S. Heinrich, 50 h. p. Heinrich monoplane.
2.—W. L. Bonney, 50 h. p. Caudron monoplane.
3.—Harold Kantner, 50 h. p. Schmidt monoplane.
4.—Haldeman von Figylmessy, 80 h. p. Curtiss hydro.
5.—J. H. R. Verplanck, 100 h. p. Curtiss flying boat.
6.—Frank Burnside, 90 h. p. Thomas flying boat.
7.—Charles F. Niles, 120 h. p. Boland flying boat.
8.—George von Utassy, 100 h. p. Curtiss flying boat.

If any aviator is dissatisfied with the ruling of the judges after the race he may make his protests either at the Atlantic Yacht Club or at Governors Island verbally, but the verbal protest must be followed by a written one mailed to the proper officials some time during the day.

In preparing for the prizes for the race there was some difficulty, as it was provided at first that if two land machines finshed before one flying boat or two flying boats finished before one land machine, the second one would be counted out. The race was planned to have the first and second prizes of $1,000 and $500 respectively go to the first machine to finish in each class. But so many protests to this plan were filed that the third prize of $350 was raised to $500 so that the second and third prizes would be on a par. To raise the third prize to the $500 mark $25 subscriptions were taken up among the entrants themselves and other airmen.

Flying Boats May Alight.

One feature of the race not permitted in any former contest will be that the flying boats will not be disqualified if they are forced to land on the water, provided they are able to rise again from the water. Such craft will be counted in at the finish, but they will be penalized sufficiently to allow any machines which finish the course without alighting to rank ahead of them.

In previous races the number of fliers actually starting has always been well below the number entered, and on account of the unusually small number of entrants in to-day's race a ruling was announced last night that the prizes would be awarded, no matter how many craft might start or finish. If any one of the entrants even passes the finish line, this man will receive the prize money.

The starting gun will be fired at 3 P. M. sharp, according to the present plan, and each flier will be expected to start promptly as his name is called. If any entrant fails to respond, the starter will call the next one, until all might have been called. Then the tardy ones will get another chance to get away.

The public is asked to give an instant alarm provided any spectator sees a flier in trouble. The way to give the alarm will be to call up on the telephone 8,500 Broad, where a member of the Contest Committee will remain at the receiver to dispatch motor boats to any point where they may be needed. The Motor Boat Club of America has cooperated with the Aero Club, and is holding a number of motor boats in readiness to give first aid to crippled aircraft.

Pontoons on Aeroplanes.

There is no danger that any aviator will lose his life thrcugh drowning, as all of the aeroplanes have been equipped with pontoons to keep them afloat if they should alight or fall into the water. The advantage of the flying boats over the aeroplanes proper will be that if the flying boats touch the water they will be equipped to start again from the water while the propellers of the aeroplanes will probably be partially submerged and will be of no further use.

To prevent collisions aloft a ruling was made to the effect that any aircraft desiring to pass another must do so at a distance not less than 75 feet to one side or not less than 150 feet above the rival craft.

The officials in charge of the race include the following:

AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Responsible Steward—Alan R. Hawley, Chairman Contest Committee.
Official Starters—Roger D. Whitney, J. Parke Channing.
Timers—Capt. Charles A. Dieges, Capt. W. S. Conrow.

AT THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

Responsible Steward—J. Stuart Blackton.
Assistant Steward—William D. Cash.
Starter—W. I. Twombly.
Timers—Capt. Ernest Robinson, W. A. Jones, William L. Cramer.

AT THE STAKE BOAT AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

Responsible Steward—Frank T. Coffyn.
Assistant Steward—Dr. Jerome Kingsbury.

AT FORT HAMILTON.

Steward—Lieut. Leslie MacDuil.

AT FORT WADSWORTH.

Steward—Lieut. Frank H. Phipps.

The race will be the chief aviation competition of the year, so far as the plans of the Aero Club of America are yet developed. Plans for a race to the Boston Light and back to the Statue of Liberty and for a race to Bermuda were discussed, but were abandoned when there was a prospect that all aviators would be called for service in Mexico.

CHANGES IN DAY'S PROGRAMME

No Concert in Colonial Park—Hope for a Fireless Fourth.

Minor changes in the programme for the Safe and Sane Fourth of July celebration throughout the city were announced last night. The celebration of the League of Foreign Born Citizens, which was to have been held at 8 P. M. at 46 East Third Street, will be held at 10 A. M. The change was made so that it would be possible for Mayor Mitchel to address the gathering. The celebration which was to have been held at Kessler's Theatre at 3 P. M. will be held at the same hour at the National Theatre, Second Avenue and East Houston Street.

Because of a hitch in the arrangements there will be no concert tonight in Colonial Park, 145th Street and Eighth Avenue. The concerts most convenient to the people of that neighborhood will be held in Mount Morris Park and Morningside Park.

Fire Commissioner Adamson hopes that for the first time it will be a fireless Fourth. In a statement issued yesterday he said:

"Tomorrow ought to be a fireless Fourth. We have had 'safe and sane Fourths 'for the past four years and we are now going to try and see if we cannot have a fireless Fourth. Not a single permit has been issued by this department for the display of fireworks on the Fourth and the only fireworks permit in existence in the entire city is an old one, first granted two or three years ago, for a display from a float anchored about 1,000 feet from land, opposite North Beach, L. I. I have received many requests for fireworks permits for the Fourth and many citizens have been to see me to get me to issue such permits, but I have felt that the policy which worked so well in past years in reducing fires, fatalities, and casualties should not be abandoned. We should rather take steps to make it more effective, which is being done.

"I have taken up the matter with Police Commissioner Woods and he is co-operating with this department fully. He informs me that the police will be instructed to enforce the ordinance against the discharge of fireworks tomorrow. Section 531 of the Revised Ordinances provides:

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the City of New York any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, or other fireworks or anything containing any substance in a state of combustion, under the penalty of $5 for each offense.

"Police Commissioner Woods informs me that thois ordinance will be vigorously enforced.

"Every one knows that our hospital, fire, and morgue records reflect the good done by the sane Fourth. But the fire loss from fireworks has not been confined to the Fourth heretofore, but has been spread through the month of June. The steady reduction of fires in June is shown by these figures: June, 1912, 878 fires; June, 1913, 713; June, 1914, 688."

If the weather is inclement today the song rallies arranged by Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College, Chairman of the Music Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Celebration, will be given indoors. The changes will be from City Hall Park to the City Hall; Grant's Tomb to the Wadleigh High School, 114th and 115th Streets, west of Seventh Avenue; St. Mary's Park to Public School 37, 113 East Eighty-seventh Street; Crotona Park to Morris High School, 166th Street, Boston Road, and Jackson Avenue; St. James's Park to Public School 46, 196th Street, Bainbridge and Briggs Avenues; Flushing Library Square to Flushing High School, Sanford Avenue and Union Street, Flushing; Library Square, Richmond Hill, to Richmond Hill High School, Elm Street and Stewart Avenue.

BLAZE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Elaborate Illuminations for the Holiday Inspected.

New York is going to have 1,000,000 candle power electric celebration of the Fourth, 26,000 incandescent bulbs having been strung up by the New York Edison Co. through the trees of the parks, and on some of the notable public buildings and monuments. The contribution of the electric current for this display has been made for the last four years by the Edison Company, but this year the illuminations are on a scale surpassing those of all previous years.

In those places where folk-dancing and other programmes for entertainment have been scheduled there will be a special splurge of 2,000 to 5,000 candlepower bulbs—the largest ever manufactured. These will be used in Battery Park, Hudson Park, Abingdon Square, Washington Square Park, Morningside Park, playground at 101st Street, between Second and Third Avenues; John Jay Park, Ninety-seventh Street and Riverside Drive; Hamilton Fish Park, Columbus Park, Crotona Park, Claremont Park, and 163d Street and Highland Park, Boulevard.

The schedule for the colored illuminations is De Witt Clinton Park, Chelsea Park, Seward Park, Tompkins Park, Sailors and Soldiers' Monument, the Mall in Central Park, Washington Arch, Grant's Tomb, Amsterdam Avenue and 157th Street, St. Mary's, and St. James's Parks in the Bronx, the Bronx County Court House, Bronx Borough Hall, and City Hall, Manhattan.

The Edison Company has also contributed the wiring and lighting of the city buildings.

The Committee on Illuminations inspected all the points decorated with these electrical fire works last night. In the party were Arthur Williams, Chairman of the committee; J. W. Lieb, R. A. Carter, Alderman Henry H. Curran, Alderman James Hamilton, Alderman Cole, Alderman Kochendorfer, Alderman Nugent, Alderman Diemer, Alderman Delaney, Alderman Hennon, Albert E. Hull, Martin W. Littleton, Charles F. Lacombe, Joseph Honey, Dr. Edward W. Stitt and Mrs. Stitt, Dr. George F. Kunz and Mrs. Kunz, Prof. Henry T. Fleck, H. A. Sinclair, S. E. Kimball, Louis Annin Ames, Ralph Folks, E. B. Stott, Borough President Marks, James J. Munro, Albert Goldman, Walter Neumuller, Clarence Law, E. F. Donnelly, Cyril Nast, Harris Luscomb, Edward A. Norman, Arthur Miller, A. F. McKinnon, William Berri, and Borough President Lewis K. Pounds of Brooklyn.

BIG DAY AT TAMMANY HALL.

Fourth to be Celebrated with the Usual Patriotic Ceremonies.

Tammany Hall will celebrate as usual the Fourth at the old wigwam in Fourteenth Street. Tammany is the only organization in the country that has consistently, year after year, kept up the celebration of American independence. Notwithstanding the defeat Tammany suffered in the city election last Fall and the unfriendly atmosphere of the White House, the braves are cheered by the fact that five Democrats of national prominence have agreed to appear and address the meeting.

Charles F. Murphy has given orders that every district leader must not only attend, but must send a large delegation. Besides the usual feast of oratory, there will be a feast of more substantial things in the basement of the Hall throughout the day.

Grand Sachem John R. Voorhis will preside in a silk hat and full regalia. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Alphonse G. Koneil. Speeches will be made by James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator for Illinois; Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia, Samuel A. Witherspoon of Mississippi, Joe Henry Eagle of Texas, Henry Vollmer of Iowa, Michael F. Conray, Henry M. Goldforgle, John W. Keller, and Alexander I. Rorke. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will accompany the Tammany Glee Club for patriotic songs. Secretary Thomas F. Smith will read replies to invitations from Vice President Marshall, several Cabinet officers, Governors of States, Senators, and Congressmen.

E & W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25 cts.
"THE RED-MAN"
A typical Summer Style not found in any other line but
Troy's Best Product.

MAY DELAY START OF OCEAN FLIER

New Attachments Not Working Well and Porte May Wait for August Full Moon.

NEW PLANING BOARDS TRIED

Not in Correct Position, and Workmen's Demand for a Holiday Delays a Change.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONDSPORT, July 3.—A score of workmen at the Curtiss factory, who have toiled over the America, Rodman Wanamaker's transatlantic flyer, sixteen or eighteen hours a day for several weeks past, struck yesterday for an Independence Day holiday tomorrow.

Mr. Curtiss was forced to grant it, although he has been attempting to hasten the completion of the America in order that it might be shipped from New York for Newfoundland on July 11. The loss of one day and the unsuccessful trial of new experimental hydroplane boards today caused Mr. Curtiss to say tonight that it was very doubtful whether the America could be made ready for shipment by July 11. It is probable now that the America will be shipped from New York on July 18.

In this case the America will not arrive at Newfoundland before July 24. Three days will be required to set it up and more time will be required in preliminary trials. It would be very nearly the end of July before the America could attempt its flight, and it is very likely that Lieut. Porte will wait for the full moon on Aug. 5 before starting.

Lieut. Porte wished in the first place to fly by moonlight in the early part of July. When this date had to be abandoned, he wished to make the flight in July, because during that month tropical storms are less frequent between the Azores and Spain than in August.

After his encouraging flight yesterday, when he rose from the water with a load of slightly more than 2,000 pounds with the help of hydroplaning surfaces constructed from the pontoons which were used in the recent launching of the old Langley machine, Mr. Curtiss today built hydroplane surfaces five feet wide on each side of the America.

George Hallett, who will be Lieut. Porte's assistant on the transatlantic flight, took the pilot's seat for the first time this evening and started off with a load of approximately a ton, which would be the equivalent of gasoline for a twenty-four-hour flight. As soon as the propellors of the America began to work, however, the hydroplaning surfaces, which were flat boards with no sloping covering to turn the water, became submerged, and the America plowed through the lake with water coming over its bows. The trial had to be abandoned, as it was nearly 8 o'clock before the hydroplane boards had been completed, and no time remained for changes.

The next attempt to fly the America will probably take place on Monday. The hydroplane boards, which were submerged today, will be moved forward and tried out in that position.

Lieut. John Cyril Porte made plans yesterday to leave this city today for Hammondsport after hearing of the successful flight of the America on Thursday, but he decided to postpone the trip until Sunday after receiving word that the trial yesterday had not been so successful. During the day Lieut. Porte purchased a kit of emergency surgical appliances for use in case of accident on the America.

Lieut. Porte's mail has been swelled recently by letters from manufacturers of food preparations who desire to supply the nourishment which the America will carry on its transatlantic flight. One man inclosed two letters which he asked Lieut. Porte kindly to carry across the ocean and deliver in London. One of the letters was addressed to the Royal Accident Board, and the writer informed Lieut. Porte that its delivery would be the fulfillment of a prophesy contained therein.

W. D. Walker, representing Rodman D. Wanamaker, sailed yesterday morning for St. John's, N. F., on the Red Cross steamer Stephano, and will remain there until the America starts on her flight. On his arrival, Mr. Walker said, he would be met by ex-Premier W. D. Reid of Newfoundland, who will assist him in locating a suitable inlet or bay along the Newfoundland coast for the America to start from.

These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 SHARP. Matinees Today & Wednesday 2:15. The One Established Summer Show
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, in the Aerial Gardens (Atop the Theatre.)
TONIGHT GALA "FOLLIES" NIGHT and PRIZE COMITTEE. Reserve Tables in Advance. Phone 3093 Bryant.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. MAT. TODAY 2:30. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY
KNICKERBOCKER. Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Sharp "SURPASSES HUMAN BELIEF."—Amy Leslie. Orchestra of 50 CABIRIA Chorus of 40
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Potash & Perlmutter
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Daily 2:30 & 8:30. 25c. & 50c. All Seats Reserved. Universal Motion Pictures present ANNETTE KELLERMANN in NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. MAINEE TODAY AT 2. PASSING SHOW OF 1914
"OUT-SUMMERS AND OUT-SHOWS ANYTHING SEEN IN NEW YORK."—Times.
39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20 TOO MANY COOKS
COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Tues. 2:20. KITTY MACKAY
CASINO Aftn. 2 and 4. Best Seats, 25c. Evgs. 8.30—15c to 50c. PAUL RAINEY'S SET OF AFRICAN HUNT PICTURES 1914
Jardin de Danse Mat. Teas SATS. ONLY. 3:30 TO 7. ROOF NIGHTLY CUP CONTESTS AND SURPRISES. Heavenly Twins Rozsika & Yansci DOLLY Sensational appearances 9th Biz Week In More New Dances with Carlos Sebastian Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Crane, Dorothy Bentley.
Steeplechase Coney Island's Refined Funny Place Greatest in All the World. Iron Steamboats Take You There.
LUNA PARK CONEY ISLAND CASTLES' SUMMER HOUSE Oklahoma Ranch Wild West Show NOW OPEN.
Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M., 10-50c. "GERMANIA" Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk. "The Eagle's Mate"
REPUBLIC TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30. All Seats reserved, 25c & 50c. CAVALIERI in the 6-Act Picturisation, MANON LESCAUT
VITAGRAPH 46th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. "Shadows of the Past" | "Mr. Bingles' Melodrama" | "The Violin of Monsieur"
ROOF GARDEN MADISON SQUARE 3 Ring Cabaret. Dancing Afternoon & Night Adm. 50c. Amateurs Fri. Night. 26 St. Entrance Only
HAMMERSTEIN'S Roof Adm. & 50c Table. & Dly Mat., 25 & 50c Alice Eis & Bert French in "The Temptress," Carmelita Ferrer, Joe Jackson & 14 Others.
LONGACRE Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30. W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. A PAIR OF SIXES
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Montgomery & Moore, Joan Sawyer, Adelaide & Hughes, "Honey Girls," others.
EDEN MUSEE. Kinemacolor hourly. WORLD IN WAX. GEN. FUNSTON AT VERA CRUZ. Extra Attractions. 55 West 23d St.

EARLY CELEBRANTS HURT.

Five Go to Bellevue for Treatment for Wounds.

Of those persons who started to celebrate the Fourth of July a few hours ahead of time, five walked into Bellevue Hospital last night with injuries received in their hands through the explosion of blank cartridges. All were allowed to go home after treatment by Dr. Norris, who advised them to pay another visit to the hospital today for treatment.

The early celebrants were: Charles Smith, 25 years old, 310 East Twenty-fourth Street, puncture of right thumb; Mike Keller, 18, 243 West Twenty-sixth Street, powder burns of right hand; William Eisele, 14, 500 East Twelfth Thomas Shanley, 13, 313 East Twenty-sixth Street, burns of right hand, and Frank Bantzy, 16, 409 East Thirty-fourth Street, burns of left leg.

John Murray, 17 years old, of 410 West Fifty-sixth Street, was arrested last night for engaging in a preliminary celebration of the Fourth. Patrolman Foley of the West Forty-seventh Street Station charged that he had been discharging a revolver with blank cartridges at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. He said the boy had combined his celebration with a study of the effect of a revolver shot on passing dogs when discharged in close proximity to their person. Magistrate Ten Eyck held the prisoner guilty of disorderly conduct and remanded him for sentence until July 6.

FIELDER NOT A SUFFRAGIST.

Tells Women's Political Union He Is Not in Sympathy with Movement.

In declining an invitation to speak at a suffrage meeting to be held on Sunday in Newark under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, Gov. Fielder wrote to Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the Political Union, that he was not interested in the suffrage movement. This is the Governor's letter:

Mr. Dear Mrs. Van Winkle: Replying to your letter of yesterday, I beg to be permitted to decline your invitation to attend the meeting of the Women's Political Union on July 5. Sundays are really the only days I am not engaged in official and business duties, and I am endeavoring to keep them free for much-needed rest; but there is still a further reason, that I am not, as you know, in sympathy with your suffrage movement and could therefore not be interested in your meeting. Very truly yours, JAMES F. FIELDER.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.
Dinner, $1.00 (Every Evg. 6 to 9.) Frog Dinner, (In the Grill) $1.25
DANCING
SPECIAL INDEPENDENCE DAY DINNER Sat'y & Sunday Noon to 9 P. M. $1.00
SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c MUSIC
CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street
RECTOR'S 48th St., Broadway & 7th Ave. Delicious Cold Specialties America's Coolest Ball Room
Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
NORTH BEACH RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS. Boats East 99th and 134th Sts Queensboro Bridge Trolleys also DIRECT
Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 86TH TO 86TH ST
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
2 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.) Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.
HOTEL CECIL 118th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Large, cool rooms, with bath or running water, at Summer rates. Restaurant—Popular Prices.
HOTEL PURITAN, Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Convenient for Automobilists. The Distinctive Boston House.
An especially attractive, homelike hotel. Its booklet mailed on favor of your card.
HOTEL IRVING 26 Gramercy Park 26.
1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath; convenient, homelike; location exceptional; private park; Summer rates. BLAKE BROS., Mgrs.
MAXIXE ONE STEP HESITATION TANGO
All modern Dances Taught Privately from 10 to 10. Summer Rates. Prof. A. Albert Saato, Broadway, 86th to 87th St. Tel. 6435 Schuyler.
Miss Lewis EXCLUSIVE STUDIO Miss Bobby Burns 66 East 34th St. Murray Hill 2628.
BENA HOFFMAN, 56 EAST 34TH STREET Murray Hill 2633. Modern Dances. Parlors Gavotta. Summer Rates.

RESORTS. NEW YORK—Pawling.

RESORTS. NEW YORK—Pawling.

GOLF, JULY 4th
Spend the Holiday on the FREE LINKS of the
DUTCHER HOUSE
PAWLING, NEW YORK.
Evening—THE DANSANT

MODERN DANCES, DIRECTION OF Miss Sara L. F. Murray OF CASTLE HOUSE
Special Rates Over the Holiday
Leland W. Blankinship, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Saratoga Springs. | NEW YORK—Saratoga Springs.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
LELAND STERRY
of THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach, Florida, announces that the Grand Union Hotel is under his management for the season of 1914.
The Hotel has been renovated and renewed throughout, the service and cuisine will maintain a high degree of excellence, and every provision has been made for the entertainment of guests of discriminating tastes.
Bookings may now be made at 243 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone 9230 Madison Sq.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
Season June 10 to October 1. Address C. D. Curtis, Cragsmoor, N. Y.
Beautiful gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable farm; modern appointments; lawn tennis, bathing, bowling; mountains, 90 miles; references; booklet; $9-$12; cottage or floors; improvements; board optional. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

HOTEL BEVAN
Larchmont on the Sound, N. Y.
Bathing, boating, tennis, motoring; music, dancing. A la carte service. Grill, unexcelled cuisine; exclusive patronage. Henry Pauchey & Son, Props. Frank Baldwin, Mgr. Tel. Larchmont 174.
Larchmont-on-the-Sound, N. Y.
SCHUYLER COTTAGE
Directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Bathing, Boating, Fishing. Tele. 81 Larchmont. I. F. Cassidy.
NEW YORK—Lake Mahopac.
Dean House
LAKE MAHOPAC, PUTNAM CO., N. Y., OPENS MAY 29.
Old-established Summer Resort, pleasantly located, commodious lawns, running to lake; fine shade trees. Good Accommodations for Automobiles. Booklet. A. H. DEAN, Proprietor.

Big Tree for Montclair Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 3.—One of the novel features of the big parade in celebration of the Fourth of July here tomorrow will be a full-grown tree on a float. The tree will be taken from the forest and be prepared for transplanting. At the close of the parade the tree will be presented to the Montclair Shade Tree Commission, which will plant it in one of the streets of the town. The parade will be under the auspices of the Montclair Sons of the American Revolution.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Pending an examination of his mental condition, Dominick Margula, who was arrested after he had forced his way into the home of Ernest Stremkel on Thursday, was held yesterday in $500 bail. The authorities think Margula is insane.

NEWARK.—Jacob Wald, 48 years old, proprietor of a cigar store in Harrison, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles M. Schwartz, in this city.

PATERSON.—Isaac Niblo, a teamster, retiring Thursday night, flung his trousers over the gas jet, as was his custom. He did not see the trousers extinguish the flame, and this morning the boarding mistress broke open the door and found him dead.

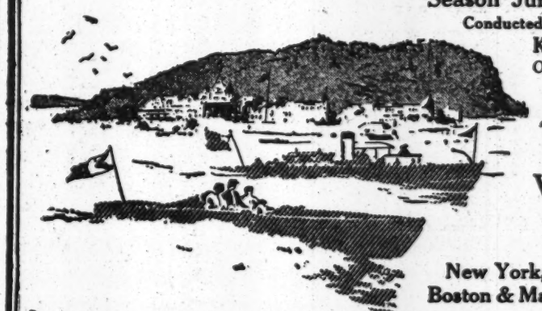
MONTCLAIR.—Louis Singerbush, 30 years old, is in the Mountainside Hospital here, suffering from a fracture of the spine and is paralyzed below the waist. Singerbush was buried in a sand pit at Silver Lake yesterday.

RED BANK.—While heating water in her kitchen yesterday Mrs. John H. Whitmore, 84 years old, was so badly burned that Dr. William Sayre, who was called, did not think she would survive the night. Mr. Whitmore, who is 94 years old, was burned about the hands, and Miss Francis Chamberlain, a girl of 17, who helped put out the blazing clothing, was badly burned about the wrists and arms.

FRANKLIN.—Under Sheriff Albert T. Lyons went to Sandyston Township yesterday to arrest George Heye, who has been unearthing skeletons of Indians. The warrant charges the "desecration of graves, robbery, vandalism, and larceny." The law to protect cemeteries from ghouls has been invoked to prevent digging into the old Indian burying ground.

TRENTON.—To be held up on a railroad bridge over the Delaware River, beaten, robbed of his pay envelope containing $30, and then held at arms' length over the railing until he swore not to tell, was the experience of John Eluchi early yesterday. Eluchi told the police the name of the man he suspects.

CAMDEN.—Robert Caffey, 32 years old, died in Cooper's Hospital yesterday from three self-inflicted bullet wounds. Caffey said he shot himself because his wife wouldn't live with him.

Vacation Marvels at New
Mt. Kineo House
On Moosehead Lake
A picturesque inland sea, surrounded by high mountains. On all sides the virgin woods and
BIG OUT-OF-DOORS
And in the midst of it this luxurious hotel, equal in service and cuisine to the world's best.
Here you have the finest game fishing in America, or explore the wilderness, or canoe on marvellous rivers. You return to the comfort and gayety of the hotel, to dinner by a famous chef, to music and dancing.
There is also every summer sport. The motor-boat regattas attract high-powered boats from everywhere. The yacht club is the largest on inland waters. Golf and tennis tournaments are fixtures. Bathing, riding, driving archery.
1000 feet above the sea. A wonderful change for city-tired people.
Season June 24 —September 28
Conducted by Ricker Hotel Company

Kineo Annex
Opens May 16th, closes Sept. 98th for early and late guests.
Send for FREE booklet "The New Mt. Kineo House"
Write or call
Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 208, New York, N. Y.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Boston & Maine R. R. Maine Central R. R.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

The Catskill Mountains
The high altitude, romantic scenery, green fields, towering crags, native grandeur, wildwood charm, attractive hotels, boarding houses, farm houses, trout streams, popular walks, drives, parks and the purest and best air in this historic, picturesque and healthful paradise, are the attractions that increase its popularity each year as a Summer resort.
The ULSTER & DELAWARE R.R.
reaches all points in this mountain sanitarium and great pleasure ground, and in connection with West Shore R. R. operates through trains, including Pullman service.
The RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS leaves Cortlandt Street 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M., daily except Sunday.
Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.
The Summer time schedule for season of 1914 is now in effect.
The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, also map showing the great Ashokan Reservoir, and containing corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.
THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 9th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200. Own dairy and vegetable garden. All outdoor and indoor sports; music and dancing. Rates, $9 to $15. Special rates July 1st to 15th, $1.50 per day. Most desirable for commuters. Garage with competent mechanic. Autos to let. Special rates to families. Private baths. Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Long Island

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

FOREST HILLS INN
New Fireproof Hotel
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room. Moderate Rates.
Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City. Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.
FOREST HILLS INN, Forest Hills, L. I.
For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I.
Yachting, Tennis, Bathing, Golf. Modern Dancing. Ideal Motor Run.
SPECIAL JULY 4TH Week-end. Country and Shore combined. Booklet.
Your vacation means health, vigor, if spent at MacLevy's Health Farm, Babylon, L. I.; scientific exercise, outdoor sports, baths, billiards; purest foods. Tel. 185 Babylon.
ARVERNE.—Beautifully Furnished Rooms for the season, $50 to $175. No. 2 Stralton Av.; Straiton Av. Station.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks

THE FULTON CHAIN OF CHARMING LAKES
BALD MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Third Lake, N. Y. C. M. Barrett, Prop. Old Forge, N. Y. Booklet.
EAGLE BAY AND INLET INN. Fourth Lake. C. A. O'Hara, Prop. Eagle Bay, N. Y. Booklet.
ROCKY POINT INN, Fourth Lake. A. G. Delmarsh, Prop. Eagle Bay, N. Y. Booklet.
FULTON NAVIGATION COMPANY. Fulton Chain of Lakes. Double Deck Steamers ply the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Lakes, making several trips each day.
THE WOOD, Head of Fourth Lake. F. C. Wood, Prop. Inlet, N. Y. Booklet.
Seventh Lake Hotel and Rustic Cottages. F. A. Williams, Prop. Inlet, N. Y. Booklet.
THE MOHAWK AND COTTAGES. 4th Lake. C. S. Longstoff, Old Forge, N. Y.
THE CONASSET AND COTTAGES. 4th Lake. Josiah Wood, Old Forge, N. Y.
GRAND VIEW. C. M. Abbott, Old Forge, N. Y.
BAY VIEW. O. C. Tuttle, Old Forge, N. Y.
Mountain View Cottages, Old Forge, N. Y.
W. J. Thistlethwaite, R. E. & Ins., Old Forge, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Cooperstown.

O-TE-SA-GA
ON OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y.
GOLF BOATING MOTORING
TENNIS BATHING RESTING

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

SEA LION INN,
Myrtle Beach, Milford, Conn.
now enlarged to accommodate 100; directly on shore front; two hours from Grand Central; canoeing, bathing, motor boating, dancing, horseback riding; clean, safe, sandy beach; no mosquitoes. Third season opens June 15. Reservations now being made for entire season. Booklet on application.
K. M. LYON, Manager.
OSWEGATCHIE Cottages and Bungalows,
WATERFORD, CONN.
TWENTY MINUTES ON TROLLEY FROM NEW LONDON, CONN.
Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, driving, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Open June 15. Send for booklet.
Suites with bath. Orchestra and evening dancing. Exclusive patronage.
S. B. MANWARING, Prop.
GREENWICH INN
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
RIGHT ON THE WATER. NOW OPEN.
A most desirable and accessible resort for nice people. Trolley from station to Inn; 40 minutes from New York; frequent trains; Golf—Tennis—Bathing. Delightful Ballroom. Excellent Orchestra.
WM. F. INGOLD, Manager.
THE CHESTERFIELD
STAMFORD, CONN.,
SHIPPAN POINT ON SOUND.
Homelike place for refined families; superior location, appointments, and service. Booklet mailed.
Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

OTTAWA HOUSE
Cushings Island, Portland Hbr., Me.
Most exclusive spot in Maine; no trolleys; no autos. Dancing, bosting, bathing. Excellent cuisine. Booklet and rates on application. Early reservations suggested.
Cottages to Rent. Address E. W. BOYCE CO.
YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA SUPERB VIEW OF ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Seashore and country combined. Garage. Booklet and terms on request. BAKER & BAKER.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

Vermont, the Green Mountains, and Lake Champlain are ideal Vacation Lands; 2-cent stamp will bring you fully illustrated booklet, containing complete information and listing Camps, Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses. Write today. Address G. E. P. A. Rutland R. R., 1,216 Broadway,

The New York Times

Rotogravure Supplement Sunday, July 5, 1914

"THE PERFECT BABY"

Twenty-eight months old, 35½ inches in height, and weighs 33 pounds 14 ounces.

JOHANNA WIGGERS is New York's "perfect baby." She was selected from one thousand little contestants during Baby Week by a committee of five physicians, selected as judges by the Babies' Welfare Committee, which organized the contest. The judges were Dr. Alfred Shipley of the Board of Health, Dr. Godfrey Pisek, and Dr. Roger Dennett of the Post-Graduate Hospital; Dr. Stafford McLane, assistant to Dr. Emmet Holt of the Babies' Hospital, and Dr. Miner C. Hill of the New York Milk Committee.

The selection of the "prize baby" was made according to the regulation "score card" of the American Medical Association, which allots sixty points on the child's physical examination, and forty to its history and mother's care. The Babies' Welfare Committee is the association of all the public and private agencies in the city that are at work to reduce infant mortality.

Johanna was declared 100 per cent. perfect and awarded the blue ribbon "Grand Prize of Greater New York" and a cash prize of $50.00.

To be eligible for this prize all of the babies had to win prizes during the past two years in Better Baby contests.

The prize baby is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Max Wiggers of 231 East Twenty-eighth Street. She was born while her mother was visiting in Berlin, and was brought to America when nine weeks old. Both her father and mother are of German descent.

Here are the measurements of the prize winner:

Weight, 33 pounds 14 ounces.
Height, 35½ inches.
Circumference of head, 19½ inches.
Circumference of chest, 20 inches.
Circumference of abdomen, 20 inches.
Depth of chest, 4½ inches.
Length of arm, 14½ inches.
Length of leg, 16½ inches.
Age, twenty-eight months.
She has gray eyes and yellow hair.

This picture, taken especially for The New York Times by Aime Dupont, shows "the perfect baby" in merry mood. The Times's new rotogravure process of printing, by which this reproduction of the photograph was made, has revolutionized printing of this kind. It is a combination of photogravure with etching.

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